The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 183 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 19 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
8th Augt.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th ,,	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	atTons
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April.	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H.Nomura	5143	19th. July	2nd Aug
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Muraxumi	4965	11th Aug.	21st ,,
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd- ,,	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th ,,	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	--	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	--	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	....	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug	---

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&(	...	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
DUMRA, 1,695 Thur. 6th Aug. about 9 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185 Fri. 7th Aug. 6 a.m. Direct
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons on Thursday the 6th August calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3,164 tons on Thursday the 6th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PALAMCOTA	3413	Thursday 6th Aug.
†PURNEA	3306	,, 20th ,,
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 3rd Sept.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 17th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

4th August 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1883.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	
LIVE STOCK	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam'r.	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL. B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS. B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

THREE QUESTIONS AND AN OFFER.

THEORY Vs. PRACTICE

(i) Do you know that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER can do ALL that the most expensive machine on the market can do?

(ii) Do you know that the remarkable mechanical devices belonging exclusively to the "Royal" give it ADVANTAGES over any other machine?

(iii) Do you know that the "Royal" Typewriter Manufacturers will NOT turn out an "inferior" model, or cheap substitute expressly to compete with the *solely cheap* Typewriter in order to catch business at any price? Such is the resort of makers of highly priced machines to face Competition.

The "Royal" Factory has *one Standard of quality only—the highest*, with various models to suit all requirements. As "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory" we shall be glad to send a machine for your personal inspection and practical trial at any time convenient to yourself, on receipt of your Post Card,

OR

if you prefer it, and can spare the time, we shall be very pleased to demonstrate to you the special features and working of the various models at our Establishment.

Model I.	Model V.	Model X.
Rs. 275.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 360.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE ROYAL TYPEWRITER
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
		New York
Los Angeles		(Cal. U.S.A.)
Osaka		
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port		Arthur)
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—In a modern Bungalow. Large airy rooms. European management. Within easy reach of Tram bTrain. Apply to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3446

FRENCH TUITION to school students and beginners given by a gentleman having two years' practical education in France. Apply to Box No. 786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3441

NATIONAL HOTEL POONA next to Railway Station is now REOPENED thoroughly renovated, Rooms airy and comfortable; terms moderate. Apply MANAGER. 3394

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a LOAN of Rs. 60,000 to finance a going limited concern earning 20 per cent. profit. Interest and Share in commission will be paid. Write Box No. 779 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2126

WANTED a graduate, or a retired school master with Sanskrit, as second language to work as tutor to Kumars in a Native State. Apply stating experience and least salary, expected to Box No. 716, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3140

WANTED for Busreh—Experienced BOOK-KEEPER and TYPIST, starting salary Rs. 130. Christian preferred. Apply personally with testimonials to CLERK, s.s. "Koweit," Alexandra Docks, between 8 to 11 a.m. 2123

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED by YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, well educated, speaks and writes French, SLIGHT KNOWLEDGE Shorthand, Typewriting, journalistic and publishing experience—a settled post; not Travelling Representative or Canvasser. Address:—"SPIDER," care of "Bombay Chronicle" Office. 2034.

WANTED—a QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN for the MISS NIGHTINGALE VILLAGE SANITATION FUND to work in some villages of Thana district. Salary Rs. 50 with an allowance of Rs. 10. Further information can be had from the undersigned. Apply with testimonials to
MAJOR K. V. KUKDAY, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon,
3037 Thana.

WANTED a fully qualified CIVIL ENGINEER for the post of Engineering Assistant in the Head Office of the Baroda State Railway Department. Applicants must have had a thorough theoretical training in some recognized Engineering College or School and considerable practical experience in Railway constructional work as well as in office work. The post is likely to be made a permanent one but in the first instance the appointment will be made for a term of 2 years only terminable at one month's notice on either side on the expiry of such term. Should however, the successful of applicant be confirmed in the appointment on the expiry of his two years term, such term will count as service both for leave and pension permissable under the State rules when the post is made permanent.

Applications which must state clearly the age of candidate and the salary now drawn and give full details as to training and experience, should be addressed to the undersigned not later than 20th August. The successful candidate must be prepared to join within one month after appointment. The salary attached to the post is Rs. 600 with biennial monthly increments of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 800 per mensem.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
for Railways and Communications,
2136 Baroda.

WANTED.

WANTED by a lady with one little girl, a ROOM (unfurnished) with board, on the Apollo Bunder or vicinity. Apply stating terms to Box No. 78 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2125

WANTED experienced SUPERVISORS for laying and jointing BIG WATER MAIN outside Bombay. Salary Rs. 80/- to Rs. 100/-. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3444

WANTED—An M. Sc. in Mathematics who will be retained in His Highness' private staff. Salary Rs. 125—5—175. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan. 2134

WANTED—A young man of active habits to serve as Superintendent of Gardens in Jhalawar State. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), stating terms, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar. 2135

WANTED—A B. Sc. to act as senior science teacher in the Durbar High School. Salary Rs. 75—5—100. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating the group of subjects they had taken up for their B. Sc. Examination, to The Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan (Rajputana).

WANTED IN VICINITY OF POONA.—INFANTRY CHARGER. About 14.2. Bay or Brown prefered, White or Grey barred. Thoroughly steady on Ceremonial Parade and with feu-de-joie. Reliable across country. Vet's certificate of coundness. Good trapper.

Apply, stating particulars and price, to
LT.-COL. HARWARD,
48th Pioneers, Kirkee.

WANTED, for three months, a smart Anglo-Indian or Christian TYPIST. Salary according to qualifications. Applications should be addressed to the Deputy Inspector General of Polie, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

J. A. GUIDER,
Deputy Inspector General of Police,
C. I. Department, Poona.
2133

WANTED a trained SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Dharwar Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 75—20. Candidates should apply with Educational Certificates and other testimonials, if any, to the undersigned. Preference will be given to Christians and Mohamedans.

Dharwar Municipal Office,
24th July 1914.
S. K. RODDY.
President,
Dharwar Municipality, 3414

WANTED a trained SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Dharwar Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 plus 20. Candidates should apply with Educational Certificate and other testimonals, if any, to the Undersigned. Preference wi'l be given to Christians and Mahomedans.

K. C. RODDA,
President, Dharwar Municipality,
Dharwar Municipal Office.
24th July, 1914. 2136

WANTED A SENIOR PROOF READER for the Temporary Establishment of the Assam Secretariat Press on Rs. 120 per mensem plus overtime. The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on September 1st, 1914. Applications with testimonials, etc. will be received by the undersigned up to August 20th.

H. H. KING,
Superintendent
Assam Secretariat Press,
23rd July 1914. Shillong.
2133

WANTED—A qualified and experienced OVERSEER for the SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY on a salary of Rs. 100, and Rs. 25 conveyance allowance. Only experienced L. C. Es or Overseers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the President before 20th August 1914.

By order
T. J. PITRE.
Chief Officer,
Sholapur Municipality.
3417

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two High speed STEAM ENGINE DYNAMO SETS, each comprising a Bellis and Thorcom patent self lubricating high speed vertical compound steam engine, suitable for 150 lbs. working pressure.

Two Ammeters, each 100—0—100 amps.
Two no voltage S. P. breakers.
Two overload S. P. breakers, suitable for use with above dynamos.
Two horizontal loco type boilers for 150 lbs. steam pressure, by E. R. and T. Turner, Ltd., of Ipswich, complete with steam step valve, blown off cocks, pressure gauge, etc.
Each boiler is capable of running either of above steam dynamos sets at full load.
Full particulars will be given on application to.

The Hon. SECRETARY,
U. S. Club, Simla.

FOR SALE ONE LANCASHIRE BOILER 145 lbs. pressure and Green's FUEL ECONOMISER (second-hand) in good working order, 3 sets of 8 segments, each segment of 8 pipes with scrapers, scraper carriers chains, chain lifting rod and gear complete. Apply to YOOSUFALLY AMIJI & Co. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—The UPPER FLOOR of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba, three large rooms with two bathrooms. E. L. and Fans. Seperate entrance. Apply to Box No. 788 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3446

TO SUB-LET—A LARGE BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Easy reach of Tram and Train. Seven Bedrooms with Bathrooms, two large Baths, Kitchen and Godowns also portion of Stable. Apply to Box No. 789 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3446

TO B5 LET from 1st November, 1914, 16 GODOWNS at the Junctions of Thana Street and Argyle Road now and for several years past in the occupation of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply to Mr. COWASJI CURSETJI CONTRACTOR, No. 53, Frere Road. 3445

NOTICES.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

Of the RESIDENTS of BOMBAY, will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th August, 1914, to give expression to their views and feelings with regard to the Policy adopted by the Municipality of Bombay in filling and covering the Wells and Tanks existing in Bombay, and to pass resolutions:—

1. Protesting against the said policy of filling in and covering up wells and tanks and thereby causing great hardship and inconvenience to the people and also injuring their religious feeling.
2. To adopt a memorial addressed to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in council expressing the said views and feelings and praying for relief against the policy and to authorise the Chairman to send the same to the Government of Bombay and to H. E. the Viceroy.
3. To appoint a Committee to prepare a scheme for the Rate Payers' Association and to put the same in operation.

Citizens of all communities and castes and creeds are cordially invited to attend.

All members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and specially those elected by rate payers are specially requested to attend.

Manmohandas Ramji
Narotam Morarji Goculdas
Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal
Tarachand Ghansamdas
Thakerseydas Nandlal
Javerchand Kallianji
Salehmahomed Dharamsey
Haji Abdulla Miya Haji Amed Khandwani
Morarji Vussonji Munji
Sorabji Edulji Warden
Tribhovandas Vurjivandas
Kersondas Natha
Suleman Haji Kasum Mitha
Laxmidas Rawji Tersey
Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani
Mahomed Kasum Lakhtani
Fardun Kersasp Dadachanji
Madhavji Thakersey
Gopalji Walji Sunderji
Chaturbhuj Shewji
Keshavji Nathoo Sailor
Vishvanath Prabhuram Vaidya Bar-at-Law
Vussonji Khimji
Lalji Dungersey
Goculdas Kahandas Parekh
Ratansey Mulji
Bunsilal Abirchand
Tribhovandas Narotamdas Malvi
Purshotam Kanji
Multanchand Dagha
Kasumali Jerajbhai Peerbhoy
Arjun Khimji

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that OODHOWJI DHUNJIBHAI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. ALL persons having any claim against the said property either by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as attorneys for the purchaser at their Office at No. 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate on the Western side of Kandawady Nikdowni Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement (198) One hundred and ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old No. 20, New No. 141, Old Survey No. 551 and New Survey No. 1 and 2/7743 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 879, Street No. 20 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Public passage of the Oart of Nikdowni on the West by a wall of the Portuguese Church on the North formerly by the property of Narayen Jagannath and now by the property of Linganna Tamboli and on the South formerly by the property of Vinayek Dadoba and now by the property of Ismail Haji Cassam and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of August 1914.
EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
3443 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates possessing good knowledge of English, Marwadi and Hindustani for a appointment as INTERPRETER of this Court. Applications should give information regarding age, qualifications and previous employment of the candidates and should reach the Undersigned by the 27th August, 1914, accompanied by testimonials. The pay of the post is Rs. 45—5—60 and the appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for 6 months.

N. S. TIRUMALI AIYANGAR,
District Judge,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 5th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 29th July 1914. 2988

NOTICES.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1914.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2 Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities, provided in the City of Bombay Improvement Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5 Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 4th August 1914 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7 Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1914.

8 Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1914 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1914.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and superscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time) on the 4th August 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 3,75,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,
G. W. HATCH,
Chairman.
Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 14th July, 1914. 3241

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a scrip for 23 shares Nos. 50575 to 50597 of the Central Provinces Railways Company, Limited, standing in the names of Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall and Mr. Indarnarayan Brijmohanlall has been stolen along with a presentation gold watch, chain and the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Silver pass to the approximate value of Rupees Five hundreds and a Currency note of Madras Circle for Rupees One hundred and other articles. Due notice of the loss of the shares has been given to the Agents of the C. P. Rys. Co. and the Police.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the said shares Scrip and the stolen property in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

BRIJMOHANLALL,
3439 Santa Cruz, B. B. & C. I. Ry.

SUPERIOR TRAFFIC ESTABLISHMENT—STATE RAILWAYS.

THE Railway Board are prepared to fill four vacancies in the grade of probationary ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENTS on Rs 200 a month, by selection from candidates in India of between 19 and 23 years of age, of good education and physique, and of suitable social position, whose applicationse are received in their office by the 25th August, 1914. Candidates who have already submitted applications in the prescribed form need not repeat them. The conditions of service, and printed forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla.

By order,
T. RYAN,
Secretary to the Railway Board.
Simla, the 28th July, 1914. 2137

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. 'KIRIN MARU' having arrived on the 1st. Instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CALAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
181 Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a consent Decree dated 3rd August, 1914, in suit No. 867 of 1913, FATMABAI v. AHMED JAMAL the Agreement of Sale of Chamar Lane Property, Byculla, dated 19th September, 1912 between AHMED JAMAL and HAJI AHMED DADA has been cancelled and the said Ahmed Jamal is now free to sell the said property.

Dated this 3rd day of August 1914. 3440

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER LONDON, S. W.

WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, the Bombay Branch of the Society, will be CLOSED on that day. 3448

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parsram and Co., Jewellers), the following:—

Furniture such as single and double glass and panel door almiras, single and double teakwood bedsteads, cushion sofas and chairs lined tapestry, tiled teapoys, marble top tables, chairs and cupboards, glass door book cases, bookstands, office chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cabinets, phonographs and records, Iron safes etc., etc.

By order of the concerned 2 Scale Beams almost new by Williams and Sons (quite new).

Property of a gentleman:—
1 Pianola with 18 rolls.
By order of the office concerned:—
3 ruly motor cars (baba).
1 lot cycle tyres (pinproof and Tourist.)
Property of a gentleman going abroad.
1 set of double harness complete.
Property of the concerned:—
A lot of electric torches, pocket lamps, automatic cycle locks, spanners, balls, etc
On account of the office concerned:—
2 cases each 100 tins sardines.
1 cases 6 dozen cocos.
At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Several gent's cycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL BHOIWADA.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Anun and Desai attorneys for Mr. Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Husein the Transferer of the Deed of Mortgage dated 8th day of Sept. 1909 and in account at the risk of the Mortgagors Esabella wife of Gregory Gonsolves and ors., Messrs. MEHTA and Company Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned landed property on the premises on WEDNESDAY 19th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel, Bhoiwada, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 148 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 128 New No. 14305 and New Survey No. C/7 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 1341 Street No. 35 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ratan Pandu and partly by that of Leega widow of Antoni Nuves, on or towards the West by the passage, on or towards the North by the property of Annie wife of Deogo De Souza and on or towards the South by the land of the Transferred herein.

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Anan and Desai attorneys for the Transferer herein at their office at 61, Medows Street or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay August 4th, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th August, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circle, Fort, near Kemp & Co., carriage horse, jewellery and teak and black wood office furniture including rich tapestry laid drawing room suites, fancy almyrahs, writing, washing and dressing tables, cane easy chairs, hat stands, chest of drawers, bed-steads, sofas, round tables, book cases, phonographo, records, etc., etc.

The property of a private gentlemen:—
Fancy flowers under shade, fancy figures under shade, hand bags, Baba Judies.
By the order of the concerned.
Rose of Pearl and diamonds, Pearl Raiful, Pearl Bangles, Ring, Buties, or diamond and Manek Marquis of diamonds.
1 Nose Nath, 14 Diamonds.
By the order of the concerned.
1 Victoria Bicycle.
1 Arab horse of wheeled rapid speed with harness complete.

D'LAL & Co.
Bombay, 4th August, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of the very valuable immoveable property, known as "Minocher Villa," with a large piece of building land, at Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under the directions of Mr. Cowasji Muncherji Daver, the Trustee of a Deed of Settlement, dated the 7th day of December, 1908, and executed by the late Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Davar, deceased, sell by public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property, known as "Minocher Villa" at the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 1,332 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, premises or bungalow standing thereon, known as "Minocher Villa," situate on the southern side of Sassoon Dock, at Colaba, out of Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, on the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to Muncherhershaw Nowrojee Disana, on the East by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees, and on the West by Sassoon Dock Cross Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-9664, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors and which land and premises are divided into two portions, viz.:—The building site which occupies an area of 832 square yards or thereabouts and the garden ground which occupies an area of 500 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings and erections now erected and built thereon which are to be used for residential purposes only and as private dwelling house unless the consent in writing of the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay has been previously obtained to any other use to which the said premises are to be put as provided for in the Lease under which the said premises are held and which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Assessor of Rates and Taxes under Ward No. A, 209, and Street No. 209-301, Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, at Colaba in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay.

The Premises are held under the Lease from 1st January, 1906 for 49 years from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and renewable for a term of 49 years more.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, No. 91. Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 6th day of August, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sales rooms the following.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mahomed and Son.

M. and S. 3961 No. 15.
1 Case 9 gladstone bags size 22" 24" 26" and 42 dozen boom collars.
—3952—No. 10.
1 Case wool and silk tweed.
On account of the concerned.
1 Case 400 dozen white cotton honey comb towels.
On account of the concerned.
1 Case 150 pieces white net 13" width.
1 Case 29 pieces net 72" and 108" width.
On account of the shippers.
1 Bale 100 pieces s.h. Frock-coats.
1 Bale 100 pieces s.h. Over-coats.
1 Bale 200 pieces s.h. L's Juckets.
1 Bale 150 pieces s.h. L's Ulsters.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th August, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Wheat, Castorseed and other Grain, Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instructions from the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 7th August, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Prince's Dock, M. Shed:—
447 bags castorseeds.
673 bags wheat
157 bags methi
A number of bags of grain and seeds and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th August, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND
Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS MUNICIPAL AND PORT TRUST BONDS, GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES, AND THE LAND AT FURGUSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jehangir Byramji Dalal, an adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. The right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following viz.:—

Lot No. 1:—All the life interest or other the right, title and interest of Jehangir Byramji Dalal under a Deed of Settlement dated 20th April, 1896 and made between Byramji Rustomji of the first part, the said Jehangir Byramji Dalal of the second part, Morbai (his wife) of the third part and Byramji Rustomji Merwanji, Rustomji Hormasji Cursetji, Coorlawala, and Jehangir Byramji Dalal of the fourth part, in 4 per cent., Municipal Bonds of the face value of Rs. 35,500.

Lot No. 2:—All the life interest or other the right title and interest of Jehangir Byramji Dalal under the will of his father, the late Byramji Rustomji, dated the 7th day of July, 1894 in (94) ninety-four 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 1,000 each bearing Nos.:—

Bearing Nos. 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426. 3427. 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3912, 2913, 3116, 3115, 3114, 3113, 3112, 3456, 3455, 3454, 3453, 3452, 3451, 3099, 3098, 3097, 3096, 3095, 3094, 3093, 3092, 3091, 3021, 3020, 3019, 3118, 3117.

Three (3) 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 500 each, bearing Nos. 3715, 3716, 3717.

Four (4) 3½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 100 each bearing Nos. B 062395, B 062396, B 062397 B 062398 of 1854-55.

Two prices of 3 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 1,000 each bearing Nos. B 007428, B 007429 of 1896-97.

Five pieces of 5 per cent. Municipal Debentures of the face value of Rs. 500 each, of the Tansa Water Works Loan bearing Nos. A 01336, A 01137, A 01338, A 01339 and A 01340.

3 per cent. Government Promissory Note for Rs. 100 bearing No. B 007546.

3½ per cent Government Promissory Note for Rs. 100 bearing No. B 0041595 of

3½ per cent. Government Promissory Note for Rs. 100 bearing No. B 041595 of 1842-43.

An undivided moiety or an equal half share in all that price or parcel of Foras Free-hold New Salt Batty land or ground situate at Ferguson Road, Parel, Mungod Mundley, without the Fort in the city of Bombay containing by admeasurement (3200) thirty-two thousand square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under old No. 695, New Survey No. 2-2760, 4-2760, 5-2760, and 2769 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the property of Kaikhosru-Muncherji, Hiramaneck, on or towards the south and east by the property of Dadaji Nabaji and on or towards the west partly by the property of Ramchandra Dadaji and partly by the property of Jeewanji Damoolji, which said premises were formerly vacant but are now built upon and were formerly in the occupation of the Britania Mills Limited and now in the occupation of the Phoenix Mills, Ltd.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. WADIA GHANDY and Co., Attorneys for the official Assignee, at their office, in the Oriental Buildings within the Fort or the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1914.

LUCKY SALE

Closing shortly.

SALE SALE? SALE?
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NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
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GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 TO-NIGHT **10 p.m.**
ROSA ROMA
ROSA ROMA
The Gifted Violinist.
RUSSELL AND HELD
RUSSELL AND HELD
The great American comedy Duo:
TORINO
TORINO
The King of all Jugglers.
The fight film.
SUMMERS *v.* STONE
AND
Heaps of Rattling Comics.
POPULAR PRICES.
GALA NIGHT
Thursday August 6th.
SAM STERN
SAM STERN
The great Hebrew Comedian
A West End "Bill Topper",
LILY PACEY
LILY RACEY
That clever Dancer.
See our Thursday's advert.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. ***To-Night!*** Tel. No. 1271.
We shall present the fine Exclusive
CORA, THE TEMPTRESS.
3,500 Feet—In three Parts.
A GREAT DRAMA OF LOVE, ADVENTURE AND MYSTERY
IN WHICH
a beautiful woman plays the principal part, and by her fascinating powers lures people to destruction. A powerful and gripping plot which will not fail to interest all.
OUR EXCLUSIVES ARE ALWAYS GOOD—THIS IS **EXTRA.**
LAKE VERBANO (Scenic) ROUND O'BRIEN (Comic)
A PROGRAMME TO PLEASE.
***3 Shows Nightly*:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.**
On Wednesday { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45.
5th August { Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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are the perfect scents of the French Flowers.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, JASMINE, ROSE, VIOLETTE, CARNATION, CHYPRE,
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Used by the **Fashionables** all over the world
ROSE SUPREME
(A Boquet of the sweetest Rose)
A dozen lovely bottles with a glass feeder and Silver plated Caps on each Card.
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TRAGIC DEATH OF A PROMISING YOUNG MAN.

Burnt to death with his wife by a night lamp.

THE "Leader" Allahabad in its issue of the 24th June, 1914, published the following hair-stirring article:—

"My. Kashi Prasad Srivastava was formerly a student of the Jubbulpore Government College, where he took his degrees in 1912. He then joined the Muir Central College, Allahabad, for his M.A., and creditably passed his Previous in the second division last year. He had appeared in his final M.A., and was passing his days of vacation with his brother at Jubbulpore, who is a camp clerk to the Registrar, co-operative credit society there.

On the night of the 14th last, he and his wife were sleeping together in a room which had a lamp burning near the bed. Some how or other the flame caught the bed and then the room and both of them were burnt to death!

"It was very recently known to us that our bereaved friend had passed his final M.A., in the second division!

"He was gentle, intelligent and a promising youth, with a heart full of love and sympathy for all! The death of such a noble heart is highly deplorable!"

Such a Catastrophe is not an exception, but a frequently occurring disaster and is often heard of here and there.

Avoid it permanently by making it a rule never to use any but **Electric Battery Lights** in your bed room (harmless as a little babe).

The largest house in India for Electrical novelties and therefore the cheapest.

Send for our list of Electric Battery Lamps and Bed-room lights.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.
Camp—**KARACHI.**

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

The Universal Assurance Co Limited.
BOMBAY BRANCH
Over 1,25,000. Members on Register
Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.
Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.
Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.
BALKRISHNA BROS.,
Agents.
Cook's Building, Hornby Road

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
SHOP NO. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH
Just received a large stock of—
Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks
Scotch Maud Rugs.
Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.,
Defy Competition in Quality and Price.
Trial Solicited.
TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.
PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 3rd August 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.34" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the submontane districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and Lahore; night temperature is lower than usual at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.74" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in west Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and local in Gujarat; Surat has had 0.41," Neemuch 0.16" and Indore 0.26." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 2.44," Saugor 0.10," Hoshangabad 0.70," Akola 0.64," Amraoti 0.11," Nagpur 0.48," Chanda 0.80" and Raipur 1.01." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.19," Ratnagiri 0.24" and Karwar 0.30." Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.14," Belgaum 1.00," Aurangabad 0.23" and Nizamabad 0.43." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Central India West, the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad, local in the north Punjab, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan, while from Malabar and the United Provinces only a few showers have been reported. Rainfall has increased in the central parts of the country but has decreased considerably in Gujarat and ceased in Rajputana. There has also been a further decrease of rainfall on the west Coast of the Peninsula.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces and the Konkan, local rain in Malabar, Central India West, Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan, and a few showers in the United Provinces, the north Punjab and possibly Rajputana and Gujarat.

G. W. TALBOT,
Meteorologist, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1914.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd of August 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall, Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	98.3	81.9	62	..	0.78	0.27
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.3	78.7	76	..	8.20	5.64
Rawalpindi;	92.9	68.8	71	0.34	13.50	2.07
Lahore	93.4	78.1	77	..	11.95	4.39
Sirsa	95.0	78.1	94	..	9.00	1.51
Ambala	96.5	78.3	85	..	10.94	—1.04
Delhi;	94.0		80	..	12.04	0.25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	95.0	79.4	83	..	7.79	—3.39
Jhansi;	89.1	77.9	83	..	17.87	—0.20
Cawnpore	93.4	76.9	91	0.09	12.05	—3.55
Allahabad	88.3	75.5	91	0.74	24.42	6.93
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	103.1	84.0	69	..	4.28	2.91
Karachi;	87.3	80.3	85	..	6.20	1.82
Ajmer	84.8	75.8	77	..	9.43	—0.44
Jaipore	90.4	75.1	78	..	20.37	9.85
Kotah	87.8	77.2	72	..	17.77	3.10
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST—;						
Bhuj	87.3	74.2	74	..	6.68	—2.25
Dwarka	83.7	78.4	81	..	12.01	2.45
Veraval	81.1	78.4	87	..	9.17	—2.18
Rajkot	88.1	76.3	85	0.02	15.66	—0.56
[illegible]gar Para	90.8	78.0	86	..	24.04	13.42
Surat	85.3	76.6	89	0.41	39.66	13.93
Ahmedabad	89.6	76.9	83	0.01	24.57	6.02
Deesa;	86.3	75.4	82	..	19.50	7.01
Neemuch	86.0	73.8	84	0.16	17.70	4.18
Indore	79.9	72.1	84	0.21	13.13	—3.10
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.9	73.3	96	2.44	23.24	—5.07
Saugor;	78.2	73.0	96	0.10	21.08	—2.69
Hoshangabad	84.9	73.8	90	0.70	28.26	4.33
Khandwa	83.4	74.2	83	..	15.98	1.27
Akola	87.5	73.8	86	0.64	12.80	—3.43
Amraoti	84.6	72.9	94	0.11	10.44	—6.73
Nagpur	82.7	73.9	90	0.48	20.63	—3.65
Chanda	88.5	74.0	91	0.80	18.08	—6.85
Raipur	79.4	73.2	100	0.01	19.91	—4.15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.4	78.6	87	0.19	48.42	3.04
Ratnagiri	82.5	76.3	88	0.24	81.89	16.69
Mormugao	84.2	76.9	92	0.08	70.39	6.46
Karwar;	83.5	76.2	86	0.30	95.58	15.15
BOMBAY DECCANAND;						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.1	74.3	71	..	11.86	2.20
Ahmednagar	82.8	71.3	73	..	9.49	0.85
Poona	79.6	70.7	86	0.14	17.96	5.54
Sholapur	88.3	72.9	82	..	13.10	3.65
Bijapur;	86.0	71.2	86	..	3.68	—1.94
Belgaum;	74.1	67.4	97	1.00	49.21	23.46
Aurangabad;	81.2	70.2	95	0.23	17.08	4.74
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.6	72.3	86	0.43	33.38	17.25
Hyderabad	83.3	72.9	81	..	20.51	9.60
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore;	85.8	76.5	91	0.29	85.25	7.45
Calicat;	83.8	75.3	93	..	69.07	1.62
Cochin	85.4	75.3	86	0.01	49.27	—3.28
Colombo	85.5	74.9	98	0.02	14.15	1.15
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	86.3	80.1	78	..	10.74	—0.46
Bellary	93.8	76.8	62	..	1.84	—1.97
Guddapah;	95.5	79.4	58	0.01	7.17	—0.20
Madras	95.1	79.6	63	..	2.90	—3.53
Bangalore	80.7	65.5	78	..	5.68	—1.77
Coimbator	88.3	72.1	59	..	2.74	—0.29
Trichinopoly	98.4	78.1	54	..	1.17	—1.76
Negapatam	99.1	79.9	67	..	1.12	—2.45

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tids in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
M	3	m 9 55	27 5	3	m 2 31	16 5
		9 22 a	25 0		3 32a	20 2
TU	4	m 10 43	28 1	4	m 3 30	16 2
		10 22 a	25 6		4 40a	19 4
W	5	m 11 21	28 7	5	m 4 21	16 0
		11 11 a	26 1		5 30 a	18 7
THU	6	m 11 55	28 9	6	m 5 5	16 0
		11 54 a	26 6		6a	12 11
F	7	0 27 a	28 8	7	m 5 44	16 2
		m 0 33	26 9		6 33a	17 5
S	8	0 57 a	28 5	8	m 6 19	16 6
		m 1 9	26 8		7 8 a	17 2
S	9	1 25 a	27 11	9	m 6 51	17 1
					7 37a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
3 (Monday)	6h. 16m.	7h. 14m.
4 (Tuesday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.
5 (Wednesday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.
6 (Thursday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 13m.
7 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 12m.
8 (Saturday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
9 (Sunday)	6h. 18m.	7hr 11m.

PHASES OF MOON:—First quarter July 30th. 5h 21·0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20·7 m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 29·0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 5h 26·5 m p. m.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN ON THE REJECTION.

In the following letter, which appeared in the "Daily News" of July 16 Sir William Wedderburn sets down his reasons for regretting the rejection of the India Council Bill by the House of Lords.

Lord Crewe's announcement a year ago that such a Bill would be brought forward naturally created great interest in India, and at their meetings last Christmas, at Karachi and Agra, the two great political organisations—the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League—put forward a definite scheme for bringing the Secretary of State into touch with responsible Indian opinion. The proposal was that the Council should consist of not less than nine members, and that of these one-third should be Indians, one-third experienced Anglo-Indian officials, and one-third men of distinction in British public life.

In order that the Indian members might be qualified to speak on behalf of Indian interests, it was proposed that they should be chosen by the elected members of the Legislative Councils in India, a method of selection employed with success for many years as regards representative members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. In support of this proposal seven delegates have come to England, having been duly elected to represent the several great provinces of India.

What is the position of the Secretary of State for India? Personally without Indian experience, and at a distance of 6,000 miles, he is responsible for the well-being of a population exceeding 250 millions. His task is one of supreme difficulty, and he needs all the light he can get. Above all, for the safety of our rule, it is essential that he should understand the opinions, the feelings, and the prejudices of the Indian people.

Lord Curzon and Lord Ampthill admit the existence of this need when they welcome the admission of Indians into the Council of the Secretary of State. Why should they object to Lord Crewe's proposal of a panel which would exclude mere time-servers, and give to the Secretary of State the choice of men who enjoy the confidence of the Indian people; men of varied attainments, such as those who have been found worthy to serve on the Executive and Legislative Councils in India, and to fill the benches of the High Courts? Belonging to this class, we have at the present moment in this country two independent Indians of ripe experience, well known to both the noble lords—the Hon. G. K. Gokhale and the Hon. Bhupendranath Basu. Will anyone who knows them deny that such men would be an ornament to any Council or Cabinet in the world?

The only way of dealing effectively with unrest in India is Lord Morley's method, to "rally the Moderates"; for to constitutional reformers this unrest, when it leads to secret conspiracy and outrage, is anathema, as being destructive of their dearest hopes for the future of India. These men are the best friends we have in India; and the summary rejection of the Bill flings back in their face a well-considered offer of practical co-operation in the cause of peace and good order.

LADY DROWNED AFTER SAVING HER NIECE.

Miss Eleanor Stewart, the daughter of Mr. C. F. Stewart, Deputy Lieutenant, of Horn Head, was drowned at Dunfanaghy, co. Donegal, during the mail week. Her niece, Miss Alice Stewart, with whom she was bathing, got into difficulties and called for help. Miss Stewart pushed her niece into shallow water, but then, overtaken by exhaustion, she herself got into a strong current and was drowned

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 3rd August 1914 was 29·633 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial o aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, August 2nd 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.625 inches
Temperature of Air	81.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5 "
Dew Point	77.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.877 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.4 "
Minimum do. do.	77.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	235 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.23 inches.
Total fall during month	0.61 "
Total fall during year	48.57 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd..	0.00 "

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

LEON KENDAL
THE WORLD RENOWNED
PALMIST
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
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THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."
LE FIGARO (Paris) says:—"He is the High Priest of these Sciences."
THE BOSTON POST (Boston, U.S.A.) says:—"He has been consulted by the most distinguished people in America—the future appears as clear to him as the proverbial open book."
PROFESSOR KENDAL ADVISES ON ALL AFFAIRS: CHANGES, BUSINESS, JOURNEYS, HEALTH, FINANCIAL, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS, CHILDREN, &c., &c.
DO NOT FAIL TO CONSULT HIM.

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"XO" Liqueur.
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For Cool Clear Vision.
With neutral tinted Lenses.
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BACK VIEW.
Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side Pieces Rs. 15
" Kaysophyll " " " Rs. 15
Saves a host of troubles
SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES:
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.
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Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Competition were
Miss S. Radha Bai, c/o B. B. Prasad Esq., Colonelganj, Kaliasthan, Allahabad, U. P., India.
Mr. M. Lenl De, De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

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THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 3rd August.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The cash balace of the Bank of Bombay is 21 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The market is very unsettled and the only rate quoted is Bank demand for the mail. There is nothing doing.

Government has announced that they will sell till further notice one million pounds a week on London at 1s. 3 29/32 Demand and 1s. 3 13/16d. T. T. in amounts of not less than £10,000. Tenders to be sent on Thursdays.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready		Nil.
D.D. mail	..	1s. 3 13/16d.
T.T. forward September	..	Nil.
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	..	No buying quotations.
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	..	
„ forward ..	..	
„ 6 m-s ready ..	..	
Francs 3m-s ready ..	..	
Marks „ „ ..	..	
60 days Hongkong ..	..	
„ Shanghai ..	..	
„ Japan . ..	..	

STERLING BILLS IN LONDON.

The following notification has been issued by the Accountant General's Office:—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange or Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London upto an aggregate amount of £1,000,000 weekly beginning from the current week subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The rate for Bills will be one shilling 3 29/32 pence the Rupee and that for Transfers one shilling 3 13/16 pence the Rupee.

(2) The amounts of the Bills or Telegraphic Transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and no single Bill will be issued for a smaller amount than £10,000.

(3) The Bills of T. Ts will be issued at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(4) All applications for Bills or T. Ts must be addressed to the Controller of Currency at Calcutta and should reach him, as regards Calcutta tenderers, not later than 12 noon (S. T.) on Thursday each week and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the same day.

Note: Applicants residing in Bombay and Madras may send their applications by post or by wire as may be most convenient to them.

(5) If the amount of applications received by that time is in excess of the total amount offered by Government, each applicant will be granted such sum out of the total amount available as may be decided by the Controller of Currency.

2. If the application is for the issue of a Bill or T. T. at Calcutta the controller of Currency on sanctioning it will advise the applicant and send him a receivable order on the Bank of Bengal for the amount to be paid in respect of the Bill or T. T. The applicant will pay the money into the Bank of Bengal and on his presenting the Bank's receipt for the same to the Controller of Currency the necessary Bill of Exchange or the Secretary of State will be handed over to the applicant or the necessary intimation telegraphed to the Secretary of State.

3. When the Controller of Currency sanctions an application for the issue of a Bill at Bombay or Madras he will telegraph his decision to the Accountant General concerned. The Accountant-General will take immediate steps to communicate with the applicant, and on the deposit of the money in the Presidency Bank will issue to the applicant the necessary Bill on the Secretary of State in time for despatch by the English Mail of the week or will send the necessary telegram to the Secretary of State.

BULLION.

The London market for bar silver is closed. Local rates are more or less nominal and unsettled.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	3	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	Un-		
1st Settlement	settled.		
2nd Settlement			

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 31st July 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	21	23,852
B.B. & C.I. Railway	27	32,863

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

In view of the sudden eruption of war in Europe the Paper Market did not open to-day for any fresh business but a few covering transactions were registered to-day at about Rs. 3 for the 31st August delivery. The outlook is getting gloomy day by day and the suspension of business is making the situation very intricate.

Cash paper changed hands at about Rs. 94..

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 101.

5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary Bonds were quoted at Rs. 110 to Rs. 112.

SHARES.

Bearish tendency prevailed in full swing in the Cotton Mill Share Market to-day and the rates of almost all shares underwent a big fall. Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred shares considerably declined and a lot of business was done in them at varying rates, the rates dropping at every transaction. In sympathy with other shares a big drop was also recorded in the Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares.

David opened at Rs. 480 but closed at Rs. 470.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 410 in the morning but at the close stood at Rs. 400.

Standard declined to Rs. 935, Madhavji to Rs. 1,040, Centrals to Rs. 1,800 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,400.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 710.

Finlays dropped to Rs. 267½.

New City of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,040.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 80 in the morning but they gradually declined, and closed at Rs. 70. Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 140 to Rs. 120.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 219 in the morning but the rates subsequently declined to Rs. 213½ at the close.

Bank of Bombay shares dropped to Rs. 1,580, Bank of India to Rs. 57 and the Eastern Bank shares to Rs. 70.

There was no doing in Press shares to-day.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 607½.

COTTON.

The Home markets are closed. In the local market only a few quotations are given. Good Broach March opened at Rs. 244, Bengal January Rs. 184 and fully good Bengal January Rs. 174. Heavy sales in the latter description by a commission House were reported yesterday. Fine Khamgaon Akola January was quoted Rs. 205/6. Some settlements of new crop contracts have been made in the bazaar. The market is very unsettled, and owing to the course of events at Home it is possible that the American and Liverpool market may not reopen to-morrow. Good Broach closes at Rs. 242, other rates lower in proportion.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The markets are closed.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m on Saturday:—

Cotton	653 Bales
Wheat	1,270 Cwts.
Linseed	11,435 „
Rape, Rai. etc.	829 „
Gingellyseed	10 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	123 „
Castorseed	1,119 „
Rice	31,562 „
Myrabollams	Nil „
Cotton seed	9,386 „
Mowraseed	3,126 „
Gram	177 „
Jowar	3,051 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	Nil „

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOMINATED NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 3.

It is notified that the first meeting of the Central Provinces Legislative Council will be held on Monday the 17th instant in the Library room of the Secretariat buildings as the Council building is not yet ready. The room in which the Council is to seat will hardly accommodate a hundred people and it appears that a very selected number of visitors will be allowed.

The following gentlemen have been nominated as non-official members of the Council:—(1) The Chief of Sarangarh State, (2) Nawab Salimulla Khan of Berar, (3) Sir Bipin Krishna Bose of Nagpur and (4) Sir Kastur Chand Daga of Kamptee.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 3rd,				
2nd	SS Barjora	Oconner	Busreh	July 19
	SS Mombassa	Smith	Bunbury	July 11
3rd	SS Palitana	Kipple	Colombo	July 19
	SS Manin	Tinnad	Calcutta	

DEPARTURES.

August 3rd.			
SS Pelambang	Jensen	Abadan	
SS Kommodere	Kasch	Marmagoa	
SS Susquehanna	Lewis	Port Said (for order) and Middles brough	
SS E. F. Ferdinard	Leva	Trieste etc.	
SS Kirklee	Currie	Genoa and Marseilles	
SS Marienfels	Seighold	Marmagoa	
SS Lichetenfe's	Carsteno	„	
SS Stephnotes	Robinson	Calcutta	

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Kire maru	for	Kobe etc

S. S. Palitana.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palitana, 1934 tons, Captain A. W. Kipple, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she had left on July 19, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S. S. Kommodore.—The German East Africa Line steamer Kommodore, 3878 tons, Captain L. Kasch, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa.

S. S. Susquehanna.—The steamer Susquehanna, 2394 tons, Captain J. Lewis, sailed yesterday for for Port Said (for order) and Middlesborough, with a general cargo and manganese ore.

S. S. Kirklee.—The steamer Kirklee, 2275 tons, Captain A. Currie, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

S. S. Stephnotis.—The steamer Stephnotis, 2584 tons, Captain J. Robinson, sailedd yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Marienfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Marienfels, 3809 tons, Captain W. Seighold, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa.

S. S. Lichtenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Lichtenfels, 3528 tons, Captain L. Cartens, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Devanha left Hongkong 1 p.m., on Saturday the 1st instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Honkong on the 31st ultimo. and the "Bombay Maru" arrived at Hongkong on the 2nd instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 1st instant.

"The Anchor Line S. S. Circassia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain E. W. Oconner, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on July 19, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mombassa:—The steamer Mombassa, 2786 tons, Captain D. Smith, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bunbury, which port she had left on July 11, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Manin.—The V. S. N. Company's steamer Manin, 1649 tons, Captain F. Zinnaro, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of linseed.

S. S. Medina from Sydney, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—1 case silk goods, 1 parcel 2 cases silk, 50 cases dripping, 1 parcel tea, 39 bars silver.

S. S. Dumra from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—252 bags rape seed, 44 bundles green dates, 2 bundles specie.

P DOCK.

Monday, August 3rd, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Clan Macdonold	Swethward	J. F. & Co
B	Montebello	Smith	J. F. & Co
C	& R City of Poona	McNeil	K. N. & Co
F	Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
H	Sardar	Dokerji	P G S N Co
K	Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
M	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co
N	Itinda	Tucker	M. M. & Co
O	Abydos	Davis	Bo & A. S. N. Co
P.	Chindwara	Hoxley	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

2	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Steenbergen	Yonge	K M. & Co
5	Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
9	Borderdale	Hay	J.F.& Co
7	Clematis	Gunn	W. & A. G. & Co
9	Khosrouh	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
14	Linga	Cutbush	M.M.&C

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Caledonia	Goubault	M. M. & Co
2	Taiyabi	Kass	E. E. Collin & Cor
4	Upada	Le Brocp	M.M.&Cp
6	Itala	Butler	M. M. & Co
8	Ozarda	Mills	M. M. &Co.
16	Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer
7	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
18	Meteor	Remmerssen	W & A G & Co

M. W. D. D.

Nurani	Lewis	(Repairing)	T. M & Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Goolam	B. O. S. Co Ltd
Sarasnati	Moola	„
Satrunji	Ebram	„

Offside M.

M Salsette	Vine	P. & O. Co	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Atlantica	Kock	T. M. & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. Co
Barjora	Oconner	M. M. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Caithness	Ridland	
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Dumra	Anderson	M. M. & Co
Griqua	Crouse	D. N. Sons
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Inverness	Venice	A. Y & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kirl mara	Funda	N. Y. K.
Mombasa	Smith	
Manin	Tinnad	V. S. N. Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Parnea	Pigott	M. M. & Co
Peking	Bangmelchoir	
Palitana	Kipple	M. M. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W & Co
Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. R. & Co
Ujina	Abbott	M. Mr & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CASTALIA (s) 58 bales sawri cotton, A. Mahadam.

FOR MANCHESTER.

CASTALIA (s) 46 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

CASTALIA (s) 11,449 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CASTALIA (s) 619 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

CALEDONIA (s) 119 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 5 cwts. cardamoms, 4 bales cotton rags, M. A. Kayum; 6 cases cotton curtains, 5 cwts. brassware, L. B. Bhootwalla; 7 cwts. rubber cuttings, John Roberts and Co.; 266 cwts. Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji.

FOR VALETTA.

CALEDONIA (s) 36 bales 2 cases cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.; 1,000 cwts. crushed myrabolams, Kalliandas Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

MARIENFELS (s) 548 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

MONTEBELLO (s) 2,500 cwts. castor seed, Raili Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

CHANDA (s) 210 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Clan Macdonald from Liverpool, Agents James Finlay and Co.—15 bales cotton, 267 bales 348 cases cotton yarn, 2,293 cases 1,390 bales cotton goods, 67 cases 64 bales woollen goods, 13 cases cotton and linen goods, 2 cases artificial silk goods, 81 cases 30 bales cotton and woollen goods, 1 case woollen and silk goods, 2 cases woollen, cotton and silk goods, 5 cases cotton and silk goods, 13 cases 8 bales piece-goods, 58 casks tiles, 80 drums disinfectant fluid, 4 cases hydrochloric acid, 125 casks borax, 166 barrels green copperas, 349 drums sanitary fluid, 60 kegs bicarbonate soda, 25 barrels rosin, 15 cases gin, 1,487 cases 2 casks 1 hogshend 6 packages whisky, 5 cases orange bitters, 7 cases spirits, 56 cases 2 packages wine, 1,230 casks China clay, 8 cases lead plates, 2 casks lead pipes, 50 kegs lead wheels, 6 casks zinc, 20 drums 30 barrels lubricating oil, 10 cases olive oil, 15 drums turbine oil, 10 drums 10 barrels cylinder oil, 12 kegs soldified oil, 30 drums eolza oil, 6 cases mineral oil, 14 cases oil cloth, 52 barrels oil, 20 drums 41 casks 689 kegs 102 cases paints and colours, 153 bales 18 cases 32 trusses paper, 121 bales newspaper, 25 barrels pitch, 124 barrels tar, 20 drums bitumen, 4 cases bacon, 140 bags maize starch, 407 bags salt, 15 cases 104 drums 12 barrels 7 casks 20 boxes soap, 38 casks tallow, 5 drums grease.

CABDRIVER AS LOST HEIR TO £20,000

REFUSAL TO MARRY A FATHER'S CHOICE

A "real-life" romance lies beyond the following paragraph, published in The "Daily Mail":—

Mr. William Rouse Whittingham of Guestling Hill, near Hastings, left nearly all his estate of £46,278 in equal shares to his daughter, Rosa Mabel Joyce, and his son, Reginald William Rouse Upjohn, but directed that if his trustees receive no claim from his son nor information as to his existence within seven years they are to presume that he died in the testator's lifetime."

This news created considerable stir among the Wittinghams and Upjohns of the country. As a result of the publicity given by the "Daily Mail" and of subsequent inquires the missing heir has been discovered in London in the person of Mr. Sidney W. Upjohn, a taxicab driver living on the top floor of a Soho lodging-house. He is a pleasant-spoken young man, of medium height, twenty-eight years of age, single of a quiet and reserved disposition. Of his own preference he has adopted the name Sidney.

Mr. Upjohn's solicitors have communicated with the solicitors for the estate, who are satisfied that he is the rightful claimant.

"I left home," he says, "because it did not suit me to marry the wealthy girl whom my father had in mind for me, and I found it necessary to earn my own living without any assistance. I was then eighteen, and my existence has since been a hard one but I would not have changed it for the lazy life at Hastings."

At different times he has held the following situations:—

Picture palace attendant at 6s. 6d. a week in Marylebone.

Film-actor, at 5s. a day.

Motor mail-van driver for Mc.Namara and Co., Shoreditch, at 32s. a week.

Char-à-bancs driver for George Booker, Barnsley, Yorkshire, at 30s. a week.

Driver for the Llandudno Automobile Touring Co., Chester, at 35s. per week.

Omnibus driver.

Taxicab driver.

Mr. Upjohn now owns his cab and was on the point of purchasing two additional "taxis" when the news of his good fortune was conveyed to him.

"During the time that I drove a Metropolitan steam omnibus," he added, "I used to pass the hotel where my father and sister were staying." At the time of his mother's death, in May of last year, Mr. Upjohn had an interview with his father in the office of a well-known London solicitor. The old man implored the son to return, but the young man was adamant. "I will not lead a lazy life," he said. "Despite the hardships, I prefer to earn my living independently."

With his fortune Mr. Upjohn proposes to set up in business as a motor char-à-bancs proprietor.

INCOME TAX FOR WIVES.

CHANCELLOR'S CHANGES.

Mr. Lloyd George's proposal to allow a reduction in estate duty when it becomes payable for the second time within five years in respect of the same property was considered by the House of Commons, in July 15, on the Committee stage of the Finance Bill.

The Bill provides for a reduction of 50 per cent. when the second death occurs within a year, 40 per cent. when within two years, and so on, but the relief applies only to real property or a business. Mr. Hoare moved an amendment to extend the relief to all kinds of personalty.

Mr. Lloyd George said the amendment illustrated the perils which had to be encountered the moment a Chancellor of the Exchequer began to make concessions. He was not resisting the amendment on its merits. The concession would cost £350,000 per year, which was a greater reduction than any Chancellor would care to face.

The amendment was withdrawn and the clause was agreed to.

Sir F. Banbury moved the omission of Clause 15, which provides for the reduction of the permanent annual charge for the National Debt from 24½ millions to 23½ millions. He declared that the continual reduction of the sinking fund was very injurious to national credit, one effect being the decrease of the price of Consols.

Mr. G. D. Faber denounced the Lloyd George system of finance as unsound and unfair. Colonel Williams said if they could afford a 200-million Budget they ought to be able to afford more than 23½ millions for repayment of debt.

Mr. Lloyd George said the speakers who had opposed the reduction posed as high financiers. They were nothing more than rancorous partisans.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S BOAST.

Mr. Faber objected to the expression, and Mr. Lloyd George said he should take his drubbing like a man. He (Mr. Faber) had had his fling in the debate. (Ministerial cheers.) Proceeding, Mr. Lloyd George declared that he had not imposed taxation for anything that was not demanded by both parties. During the years he had been Chancellor of the Exchequer, in spite of great expenditure and high taxation, he had reduced the National Debt by £70,000,000. If Mr. Faber could not name another Chancellor of the Exchequer who had done better than that—and he defied him to do so—he had no right to make personal attacks.

Mr. Pretyman said Mr. Lloyd George seemed to think that extravagance of language was the best cover for extravagance of expenditure. The point was whether it was wise at the present moment to reduce the Sinking Fund in view of the general financial situation.

On the guillotine falling on the discussion the clause was carried by 231 votes to 176.

CONCESSIONS TO WIVES.

After Clause 16, the last in the Bill, had been agreed to, Mr. Lloyd George moved a new clause to amend the law with regard to income tax on married women. At present the husband is liable, under penalty of imprisonment, to make a return of his wife's income and to pay the tax, though he has no control of her income. In fact, Mr. Wilks was sent to gaol for refusing to pay the taxes of his wife, Dr. Elizabeth Wilks.

Mr. Lloyd George's new clause proposes that if application is made to the Inland Revenue within six months of the beginning of the year income tax and super-tax should be assessed, charged, and recovered on the incomes of the husband and wife as if they were not married. This would not alter the net total of the tax payable by husband and wife together but would make each personally responsible for his or her own share of the tax.

Mr. Cassel thanked the Chancellor but said the new clause did not meet all the injustices.

Mr. Lloyd George said he had tried to meet three grievances by proposing that a married woman's income should be assessed separately, that she should have rebate separately, and that she could be separately distrained on. He was opposed entirely to the suggestion that they should treat the incomes of husband and wife as if they were separate persons. If he did so he estimated that the immediate loss would be two millions.

Mr. Sanderson said the concessions were of little value, and Lord R. Cecil also criticised the new clause.

Sir J. Simon said the clause did two things. It said that a married woman should be in future entitled to claim in her own right to make a return of her own income. It said, further, that a wife was entitled to claim and to receive in her own right any abatement that was due in respect of her income.

The clause was read a second time without a division.

A SERVICES COMMISSION FOR MYSORE.

At the preliminary meeting held the other day in the Durbar Hall attached to the Deputy Commissioner's Office, with Mr. K. Chandy, B.A., in the chair, of the 75 representations selected for discussions at the ensuing Representative Assembly, the following was the most important. Mr. H. K. Basaviah, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Member for the Lingayat Education Fund, moved:—"One of the crying evils in the public service of this country being the disproportionate preponderance of particular classes and influential families, the detriment to public service is so seriously embaraassing as to necessitate the Government to appoint a Committee, presided over by a high and responsible officer of Government, unconnected with the executive like the Chief Judge of Mysore, and 2 non-official members, one of whom shall be a representative of the communities poorly represented in the public service, to inquire into the extent to which this evil has crept in and the baneful effect of such recruitment prejudicial to the efficiency of the public service, and report to Government for action, the measures necessary for checking this growing evil."

OPPRESSION IN BALKANS.

LORD BRYCE'S WARNING.

CHRISTIANS' TREATMENT OF MOSLEMS.

Lord Bryce was the chief speaker at the annual meeting of the Balkan Committee held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on July 16. He uttered a weighty warning to the Christian States in the Balkans, where since the conclusion of the war there has been oppression of minorities, says the "Morning Post." The situation created, he said, would make a fresh war inevitable unless these States changed their policy.

The Committee's report points out that in the unsatisfactory state of things left by the Treaty of Bucharest the need of the Committee still remains. "The power of Turkey, though weakened and diminished, is still a factor to be reckoned with in the political life of South-eastern Europe and in Asia Minor, and so long as there still exist subject populations exposed to that lawless domination the friends of freedom must carefully watch its actions. Until happier and more equitable conditions be established in the new Balkan States and the danger of renewed racial and religious strife be finally arrested the Balkan Committee must continue its efforts to secure justice, liberty, and peace for all the Balkan peoples."

Mr. Noel Buxton, who presided, insisted on this need of continued vigilance and activity in view of the disturbed state of the Balkans. During the last few days, he said, they had seen the old policy of Turkish massacre repeated in time of peace in Asia Minor, which had been passed over far too easily in days when it paid the British Government and other Governments to keep on good terms with Turkey. There had also been an incident—the pillaging of the home of a British vice-consul—which would have caused a grave situation except for the desire not to disturb the friendship with Turkey.

RACE HATREDS AS STRONG AS BEFORE.

Lord Bryce, in a sketch of recent Balkan history, said that the Treaty of Bucharest had produced an unstable and dangerous condition, a condition of unrest among the subject populations in which race hatreds were quite as strong as before the war of 1912. There had been expulsions of Christian populations from Thrace, and there had been reports in the "Manchester Guardian" from the spot of circumstances of outrage and injustice, rapacity and oppression, which had accompanied the expulsion on a large scale of the Christian Greek population of Asia Minor. They should also speak candidly about the conduct of some of the Christian States. There had been a regrettable expulsion of Moslems from the territories of the Christian Powers. The Moslem was as much entitled to civil and religious liberty as the Christian, and those who had been delivered in the name of freedom and equality ought to apply those principles to their own subjects, as they asked for them to be applied to themselves in the past.

Three consequences must follow the oppression of subject minorities by the Christian States. A State which adopted such methods destroyed its claim to be what we call a free country. It was of the essence of freedom that minorities should be protected. Further, the consequence must be to alienate from the State which practised oppression the sympathy of the free peoples of Europe and the United States, who had in times past stood by the Eastern Christians. If these States oppressed their Minorites of different language and nationality as the Turks did, they would destroy that sympathy and lose the moral support which, as they must acknowledge, had been of such great value to them. The third consequence would be that this oppression would produce among the subject populations conspiracies, insurrections, and ultimately wars.

THE DANGER OF ANOTHER STRUGGLE.

What the Balkan countries needed was peace and security, education and the growth of commerce, and all the things which made for national prosperity. If these countries by a mistaken policy produced out of their subject minorities a discontented class animated by a spirit of hostility and rebellion, they would bring about a state of things out of which war must necessarily arise. The oppression of minorities would not only drive out peaceful and industrious citizens, but it would provoke discontent which sooner or later would result in the breaking out of a fresh struggle which might spread over the whole peninsula, and might involve the whole of Europe. Their appeal to the Balkan States was, "Put an end to your racial passions and hatreds. Think of improving your countries by the worth of the Christian name in which your victories have been won. Remember that in the end a contented and united people is the strongest as well as the happiest people. Do not provoke fresh discontent and suffering in a land which has already suffered so much."

This, Lord Bryce added, was the advice of disinterested friends who had laboured long for the welfare of the Balkan people, and who earnestly desired that further wars might be averted, and that these countries should re-enter the prosperity they formerly enjoyed.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Issue of Fifty Lakhs of Rupees of Debentures, Tenders received upto 12 noon

THURSDAY, August 6.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, 11-20 a.m., (Bombay Time).

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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Domestic Occurrence.

WADIA:—At his residence at Tardeo, opposite the Motilal Mills, in his 72 year, Rustomji Jehangir Wadia, 2nd son of the late Jehangir Naoroji Wadia, and Son-in-law of the late Khursedji Dadabhoy Wadia. Funeral will take place this morning at 8-30 a. m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Major H. Stanley Reel, Commanding.

Bombay, 4th August 1914.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 8th August.—Corpl. N.-C. Gude.
2. There will be no Drill in the Town Hall to-day Tuesday, the 4th instant.

RIDE OUT TO ANTOP HILL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5th.

3. The Commandant proposes to have the first ride out of the Season on Wednesday, August 5th, "Cocoanut Day" to Antop Hill. The Squadron will be told off into small groups under an Officer of N. C. Officer, for Reconnaissance and road report scheme., from Mahaluxmi Station to place of rendezvous. The necessary message books, compass and road map should be brought on parade. Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Mahaluxmi Station so as to arrive there about 7-15 a.m. and leave by the train from Church Gate Station at 7-33 a.m. Members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill and elsewhere, Rendezvous Mahaluxmi Station at 7-45 a.m. Dress,—Khaki, hunting saddles and bridles.

Newly joined members and prospective Recruits who are not in possession of their uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

4. Owing to the above ride there will be no Signalling Class on Wednesday August 5th.

(Signed) D. W. Wilson, Lieut., Actg., Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July 4.

566. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 9th Inst.—"F" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

567. C. C. M. A's.—Inspection. It is notified for information that the Chief Civil Master Armourer will commence his inspection of arms on the 27th Instant. All members who have rifles in their possession will return them to Head-Quarters at once. Such rifles will be taken out to the rifle range when required on previous notice being given.

568. Entrance Fees, S. I. R. A. It is notified for information that entrance fees for S. I. R. A. Meeting will be received by the Secretary up to 10th Instant, and no extra charge will be made up to that date.

569. Maxim Gun.—Owing to the Maxim Guns having been recalled, the Maxim Gun Classes will be discontinued till further notice.

570. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 7763 Vol. E. A. Jones.

Notice.

Owing to the absence of Lieut. Raitt, the lectures referred to in previous notices will not take place till further notice.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BONBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding.

August, 3.

Major R. W. R. Bennington having returned from leave assumes Command of No. 2 Company B. V. A. from to-days date.

Until further order the E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. nightly on Customs Bunder for all night Runs of the Defence Lights.

(Sd.) R. C. D.Graham Captain R. A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—Berliner Luft ..... Lincke.
Overture—Flotte Burschc ..... Suppe.
Valse—Contemplation .....Kandi.
Selection—The Yeomen of the Gard ... Sullivan.
Humoreske .....Dvorak.
Melodies from—The Quaker Girl, ... Monckton.
Two step—He'd have to get under—get out and .....get under .....Abrahams.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A discussion on Dr. Daji's paper will be resumed at the usual weekly meeting of the Association to-day at 6 p.m., at the Bombay Improvement Trust Offices.

SUCCESS OF A PARSEE IN THS I. M. S. EXAMINATION.

News has been received by a private cablegram of the success of Mr. Feroze Bapooji Chenoy in the competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service held in London last month. Mr. Feroze is the son of Mr. Bapooji Edulji Chenoy of Secunderabad. Mr. Feroze is an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University and an L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S. of London.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague and four attacks and three deaths from cholera were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday. There were no cases of small-pox. The plague attacks were reported one each from Khara Talao, Girgaum and Sion The total mortality from all causes on Sunday was 104, as compared with 68 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 104 of 1912. The total number rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Saturday last was 1793, out of which 10 were found to be plague infected. B Ward sent 4 of these latter, C Ward 4, E Ward 2, while the A D F and G Wards did not send any.

THE TRUNK MYSTERY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, concluded yesterday the enquiry regarding the circumstances under which the dead body of a Hindu woman was left in a trunk, by a Mahomedan, in charge of a porter at Grant Road Railway station on the night of the 15th ultimo. No trace of the Mahomedan has yet been found.

Major Murison, Acting Police Surgeon, who held a post mortem examination, said that no mark of violence could be seen on account of the body being in an advanced state of decomposition. No poison was detected by the Chemical Analyser to Government, to whom the viscera of the deceased had been sent for report. In witness' opinion death was not natural, but must have been violent. He was unable to state the cause of death.

The jury returned an open verdict.

THE KARNATAK CLUB.

The sixth meeting of this session of the Karnataka Club Debating Union was held as usual on Sunday 2nd August at the Sardar Griha.

After the business of the general body was over under the presidency of Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, B. A., Mr. S. S. Setlur, advocate, was voted to the chair for the debate-meeting. The discussion was started by Mr. R. H. Mudkavi B. A., and was ably supplemented by Messrs. Subnis, Shriniwasrao and Ranade. After the President's summing up. Prof. Y. G. Nadgir M. S. proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman which terminated the day's proceedings.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

A POET GIVES EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, August 3.

When the Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day, Chai Ram Dass, deposed to having pneumonia at Lyallpur in November 1913 Balmokand came to see him while he was ill there. Raj and Milkhi Ram, corroborated.

Ram Lal a clerk at Lahore, said he knew Balmokand. The latter wrote to witness that he was going to Lyallpur about a vacancy at a school there. This witness also volunteered the statement that he accepted bribes when he was orderly to a settlement officer.

Hari Ram Sethi said he had been in the same class with Balraj and also with Balmokand at the D.A.V. College, Lahore. Witness identified some poem etc., which he had written on a pamphlet entitled "Soz-i-Dil" which dealt with the child marriage problem. In another poem in honour or Hansraj witness compared the D.A.V. College, with a garden and the students to plants and birds. The Court rose at 4-30 p.m.

DEATH OF MR. T. G. NAIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR Aug. 3.

The death occurred of Mr. T. Gopalan Nair retired, Deputy Collector and a Barrister-at-Law at the age of 55 years of paralysis. Deceased was a brother of the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair of Madras.

The second Annual Madras Law Dinner, under the auspices of the Madras Bar Association, will take place on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 8 p.m., at the Moore Pavilion. The Hon'ble the officiating Chief Justice and the Puisne Justices are being invited Sir Leslie Miller will be the guest of the evening. The Advocate-General will preside. All members of the legal profession throughout the Presidency are invited to attend.

The council of the Indian Church Aid Association has allotted £4,000 of the donation of £8,000 recently received to the fund for the endowment of the proposed Assam Bishopric. The Secretary also received two donations of £250 from Miss A. B. Cardale and Miss M. L. Cardale for the same Fund.

THE DAY IS CUP.

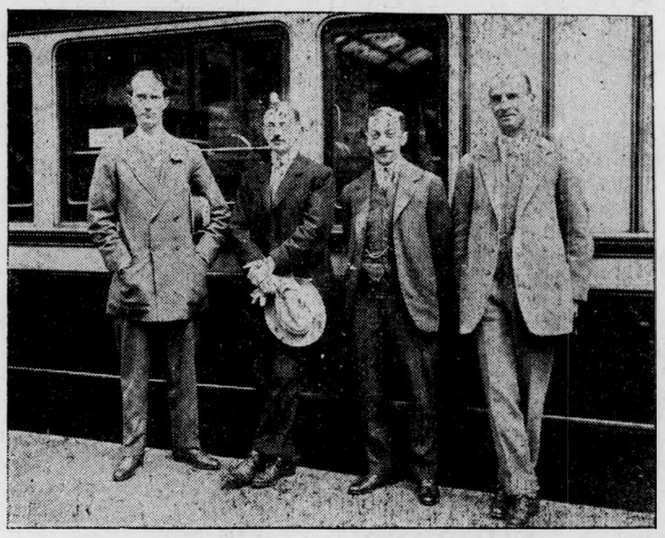

Photo by Topical Press.

The photograph shows the members of the British team leaving London for America,

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FALSE STATEMENTS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department presented an application for a warrant of arrest under section 181 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code against one Virji Runsi on a charge of making false statements to Mr. F. D. Spencer, Registrar of the Bombay Small Causes Court, who had sanctioned the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution was that a decree was passed in suit No. 23,291 of 1912 for Rs. 84-15 in favour of Lalji Mona, Hansraj Mona, Deoraj Ratansey and Cooverji Ladoo, trading as Lalji Mona & Co., against Rama Kooshaba. On the 23rd and 25th June Virji Runsi, who is a servant in the firm of Lalji Mona & Co., appeared at the Bombay Small Causes' Court, and representing himself to be Hansraj Mona, the second defendant, got a warrant issued against Rama Kooshaba to arrest him night or day. On the 10th on being examined on solemn affirmation, he, interiallia, stated that he was a plaintiff in the case in which a decree against Rama was passed. He further stated that he was a partner, and not a servant, in the firm of Lala Mona. He was arrested and ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 500 and a security of like amount.

AFTER SIX YEARS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, produced one Musaji Kadirbhoy on a warrant issued by his Worship on the 8th September, 1908.

The case for the prosecution was that in 1907 a suit was filed by Fatechand Khushchand in the High Court to recover Rs. 2,400 from the firm of Allibhoy Kadirbhoy and Abdul Husein. Musaji, a partner in the firm of Allibhoy Kaderbhoy was alleged to have forged the name of Abdul Husein on "hundis" and negotiated them. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Padshah appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, appeared for the second defendant, in the High Court suit. The case extended over twenty-three hearings, and Mr. Justice Beaman subsequently sanctioned the prosecution of Musaji Kadirbhoy on charges of forgery and perjury, and Maganlal Hiralal on charges of forgery, perjury and abetment.

Warrants were issued against the two men on the 8th September, 1908. Maganlal Harilal died and proceedings abated Musaji Kaderbhoy absconded and all attempts to effect his arrest for six years failed. A year ago, information was received that Musaji was partner in a successful brick manufacturing firm in the Rampur State, but it was not till Saturday last that Inspector Morris arrested him.

The further hearing was adjourned.

EXCISE OFFICER TRICKED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson charged one Bhiku Daji, with maliciously giving false information.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 28th July the accused gave certain information to the Assistant Collector of Excise, in consequence of which Excise Inspectors Hudson, Pinto and Albuquerque raided and searched a house in Gaewadi, but nothing incriminating was found there. The accused, who had accompanied the Inspectors, then decamped. This was the third time that the accused had tricked Excise officers.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Jowalia Rupa, a Hindu lad, was charged with the attempted theft of Rs. 2,000 in cash. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday last J. N. Elavia, a shroff of the G. I. P. Railway, was counting out cash which he was paying into the Bank of Bombay, when the accused put his "dhotar" on a bag containing Rs. 2,000, and tried to make off with it, but was immediately caught.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to receive fifteen stripes.

THE LATE LADY HARDINGE.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL IN BOMBAY.

A preliminary meeting of representative and leading citizens of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall to consider what steps should be taken to raise a memorial to the late Lady Hardinge.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, woh had convened the meeting, seconded by the Hon. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, was voted to the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that only the day before he had a conversation with his Excellency the Governor in regard to this matter, and he was informed by his Excellency that he was in correspondence with Sir James DuBoulay as to what form of memorial would have been acceptable to Lady Hardinge, if she had a voice in the matter. Sir James DuBoulay had replied stating that Lady Hardinge had set her heart on the Medical College for women at Delhi, of which she had laid the foundation-stone sometime ago. She had collected fourteen lakhs out of the fifteen lakhs that were roughly estimated about two years ago. It was, however, now ascertained that about twenty lakhs were required. He said that the citizens of Bombay might think it desirable to associate themselves with a movement of this kind. He proposed that a requisition be forthwith sent to the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall to give expression to the feelings of profound sorrow at the lamentable death of Lady Hardinge, and consider proposals for associating the public of Bombay with a memorial to Lady Hardinge in a manner worthy of the esteem and regard in which her Excellency was held by the people of India.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that they should not commit themselves beforehand as to what form the memorial should take. He believed that many people would like to have a separate memorial in Bombay. He thought that the form of memorial should be decided later on by the executive committee.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the terms of the resolution were wide enough, and in adopting it they were not committing themselves to anything.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

On the motion of Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy seconded by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, and supported by Mr. W. L. Graham, honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, a representative committee was appointed to carry out the above resolution.

It was further resolved to invite his Excellency the Governor, Lord Willingdon, to preside at the public meeting.

The Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy then announced that he had received several letters of sympathy including those from Sir Fredrick Sprott, Mr.Cursamalj Jairajbhoy, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, the Hon. Mr Manmohandass Ramji and others.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

APPEAL AGAINST CAPITAL SENTENCE.

APPELLANT DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 3.

Mr. Eardley Norton, barrister, Calcutta appeared before the vacation bench of the Chief Court to-day in a murder case from Shahpur on behalf of Narain Singh a rich zemindar who appealed against the capital sentence passed by the Sessions Judge there. The Government advocate entered a "nolle prosequc" and the appellant was accordingly discharged.

The Tibetans, it is rumoured have prohibited all trade with Chinese who are retailing on the eastern frotier.

The formal ceremony of appointing and giving "possak" to Nawabzadah Nasrullakhan, Diwan of the Mangrol State was performed on Monday morning by the Shaikh Saheb in a public Darbar. Speeches befitting the occasion were delivered by the Sheik Sahib and the Nawabzadah Saheb.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Rainfall due to the Arabian Sea current has largely concentrated in the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, while the Bay the current is active over the whole of its field. The Kashmir disturbance has given scattered rainfall and temperature there is very low.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, east United Provinces, Central India west, the Central Provinces and Konkan; local in Assam, northwest United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in the north Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, Mysore, Malabar, south-east Madras.

Chief amounts:—Port Blair and Bassein one and half inches; Tavoy two; Moulmein four; Rangoon and Toungoo three; Akyab seven, Thayetmyo one and half Minbu and Maymyo two; Mandalay three; Bhamo, Myitkyina and Dhubri one; Dibrugarh and Gauhati one and half; Cherrapunji six; Cox's Bazar five; Chittagong three; Narayanganj and Dinajpur one; Berhampore, Darjeeling and Sambalpur one and half; Hazaribagh and Daltonganj two; Gaya three; Naya Dumka and Gorakhpur one and half; Lucknow and Bahraich two; Chakrata one and half; Murree one; Jubbulpore two; Pachmarhi one and half; Raipur and Belgaum one.

Indian Ocean report:—Pressure has risen at Mauritius but is still below normal there and Zanzibar and Seychelles. Variable winds are reported from Zanzibar. These conditions are favourable for Bay but not Arabian Set current.

Forecast:—Some increase of rain in the Punjab, Rajputana, with decrease in east United Provinces.

The Japan Line steamer Kiri Maru, which arrived in harbuor on Sunday from Kobe, during her voyage experienced, W. S. W. light to fresh breeze and cloudy, rain squally weather.

The B. I. S. N, Company's steamer Upada, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bassein, during her voyage experienced, to Centre of the Bay hard squalls, heavy rain. Cyclonic then moderate monsoon to within 2 days of Bombay squally with rain.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Banca, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Singapore, during her voyage experienced, squally weather generally and heavy rain.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 3rd, 14.	Total since 1st June '14	June 1 to August 3rd	
			1913	1912
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0 19	48 42	59 63	38 36
Fort [St, Geo's Hospital] ..	0 07	50 43	69 64	40 52
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0 05	52 03	68 96	41 09
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0 04	56 96	71 73	38 77
Cumballa Hill	..	..	..	

THE KRISHNA FLOOD ABATING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

It is reported that the Krishna floods have abated three feet and is going down still. One more sluice has been completely damaged. There are no further breaches in the headworks. The superintending engineer is personally working. The Collector came to Bezvada yesterday. Daily six hundred coolies are on the work, thousands of sand bags are being thrown to close the breach, and large volumes of the Krishna water is still flowing into the main canal.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held on Sunday last at Mahim. The first item on the programme was a 10 bird handicap sweep for which W. Fraser and D. W. Johnstone with 7 kills and 1 handicap and R. P. Bould with 5 kills and 3 handicap returned the highest scores and on shooting off the tie in the subsequent sweep the former was the winner.

Another sweep followed which was won by A. Leeson, with a straight run of 10 kills, R. E. Braithwaite with a total of 8 inclusive of handicap taking second prize.

The third round of the C. B. S. A. Medal Competition was then fired. A Leeson with 8 kills, A. W. Noble with 6 kills and 2 handicap, and R. E. Braithwaite with 4 kills and 4 handicap returning the highest scores. On shooting off the tie for the proceeds of sweep, Braithwaite took 1st and Leeson 2nd prize.

The Noble Cup came next. R. E. Braithwaite with 6 kills and 3 handicap was again to the fore and obtained the holdership of the Cup, D. W. Johnstone with 7 kills and 1 handicap and A. Leeson with 8 kills dividing 2nd prize.

A Spoon shoot with 2 added prizes followed, A. W. Noble won the spoon after tieing with A. Leeson who took 2nd prize, and the 3rd prize went to J. Cuninghame after shooting off a tie with R. E. Braithwaite.

The Colt Pistol Competition was the final event, one barrel only being allowed in this competition, J. Cuninghame with 5 kills and 2 handicap proving the winner after shooting off a tie with A. Leeson and D. W. Johnstone.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2) BEAT G. I. P. RY. ATHLETICS (1).

The Gymkhana were lucky in getting the verdict last evening in their League game against the G. I. P. Ry. From the start the Railway team carried play into their opponents territory but were unsuccessful at netting the ball. The Gymkhana, however, were handicapped by having to play ten men throughout the first period, Stoneham taking up his position at centre-half until Kilby put in an appearance. With one short in the forward line and Johnstone, a Second Division man, playing at inside right, there was little understanding among the Gymkhana front rank and consequently they were unable to show much attack. The goal scored during the first period was rather of the lucky type. The G. I. P. Ry. were pressing, when a strong kick up the field, by one of the Gymkhana halves, saw Evans racing down and, beating Eagle and Peel for speed, place a soft one in the net which Dawson might have prevented by advancing out a few paces and meeting the ball before Evans was able to place his kick. The G. I. P. team pressed on several occasions during the remainder of this period, but could not score. Ridley made several good runs which Heemskerk only just managed to keep from finding their mark.

The second half was a better exhibition of the game, the Railwaymen, being assisted by the breeze, did the greater share of attack but it was not till after 15 minutes of the re-start that Shankling put his side on terms, due to Dodds hesitating with the ball before the goal mouth. The Gymkhana forwards soon retaliated and Edwards making a fine run down the field sent to Stoneham who scored the last and deciding goal of the evening giving Dawson no chance of saving his side.

For the winners, Edwards, Stoneham and Evans were always found working hard and did well on occasions. Fox and Simmonds were the only two responsible for sound play in the defence, while Heemskerk though slow, was safe in goal. Dodds at right back was weak.

The Railway team did not show up as well as they did against the Medicals last Friday. Ridley and Hill played tolerably well in the forward line, the others being of very little use. All three of the halves worked hard while Peel was again the better of the back pair.

The teams were as follows:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Heemskerk, goal; Dodds and Simmonds backs; Sear, Kilby and Fox, halves; Edwards, Johnstone Osborne Smith, Stoneham and Evans, forwards.

G. I. P. Ry. Athletics:—Dawson, goal; Eagle and Peel, backs; Muir, Shankling and Brian halves, Williams, Hayward, Ridley, McDonald and Hill, forwards.

Referee:—Corpl. McGarry.

DRAWINGS OF ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

No. 1. G. I. P. Ry. v. Sherwood Foresters.
No. 2. B. A. C. v. R. F. A. (Kamptee).
No. 3. Hampshires (Bye).
No. 4. Dorsets (Bye).
No. 5. Bombay Gymkhana v. R. G. A. (Bombay).
No. 6. Camerons (Bye).
No. 7. Y. M. C. A. (Bye).
No. 8. Royal Scots (Bye).

SECOND ROUND.

No. 9. Hampshires v. Dorsets.
No. 10. Y. M. C. A. v. Royal Scots.
No. 11. Camerons v. Winners of No. 1.
No. 12. Winners of No 5 v. Winners of No. 2.

SEMI-FINALS.

No. 13. Winners of No. 9 v. Winners of No. 10.
No. 14. Winners of No. 11 v. Winners of No. 12.

FINALS.

Winners of No. 13 v. Winners of No. 14.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

	Played.	Won.	Equ.	Lost.	Drawn.	Aggs.	
Sherwood Foresters ...	10	10	0	0	35	2	20
Bombay Gymkhana ...	12	8	3	1	20	11	17
R. G. A., Bombay	11	4	3	4	14	15	12
Bombay Athletic	11	4	5	2	12	11	16
G. I. P Athletic	12	3	5	4	8	14	9
Grant Medicals	12	1	5	6	3	22	7
Hornets	12	2	3	1	3	20	5

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The following will represent the Parsee Gymkhana on Wednesday the 5th inst. Play commencing on Bombay Gymkhana ground at 11-30 a.m.

1. L. B. Saklatwalla. (Capt.)
2. B. H. Mirza.
3. M. B. Vatcha.
4. R. J. Tata.
5. P. D. Chothia.
6. P. J. Chinoy.
7. S. M. Chothia.
8. A. H. Wadia.
9. P. S. Warden.
10. K. K. Irani.
11. J. D. Modi.

Reserve:—N. P. Pavri Umpire J. L. Billimoria.

(For other Sporting News see page 9.)

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy returns to Simla, leaving Dehra Dun to-night.

H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala arrived in Hyderabad yesterday morning as guest of H. H. the Nizam. He will make a short stay.

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BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

ROLLS-ROYCE.

Regarding Rolls-Royce service to owners of Rolls-Royce cars the following is one of many letters received:—

"I should like to express my real pleasure at the care, consideration and attention which I have received now and at all times in matters relating to this car. I could not have expected more had I been the owner of your Works, instead of the owner of one car."

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

119

With the heart of a

40

ARROL-JOHNSTON CARS.

Special Indian Model.

Four or two Seaters available for immediate delivery.

An excellent Cart at a moderate price.

Sole Agents:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., LTD.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Shaw Wallace & Co. Branch, Apollo Bunder | Lucknow

358G

Evans, Fraser & Co.

ANNUAL SALE NOW ON

Special for To-day.

Men's Open-end Repp Ties, large assortment of colourings including Grey, Black and Navy with neat stripes, spots or fancy designs. This is one of the best Bargains in Sale as they are all perfectly fresh stock and the newest patterns.

Usual Price Ans. 12 each.

Sale Price Ans. 8 each.

Sale Price Ans. 8 each.

Evans Fraser & Co. THE FORT HOUSE BOMBAY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co, (INDIA, LTD.)

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Deer Brand 125 deg.
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Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for

Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

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Small Car

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BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS

Rs. 4,850 SOLE GENTS HILL SAWYER & Co.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants. Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

Royal Naval Reserves.

Orders By Captain G. S. Hewett, R.I.M., Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine, Registrar of the Royal Naval Reserve.

All Officers and Men of the Royal Naval Reserve who are at Bombay, are to report themselves on the earliest possible date at the Marine Office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon.

Naval Pensioners and men of the Mercantile Marine who wish to volunteer for service in the Fleet, are to apply in writing to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, who will inform them if their services are required.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. HUGHES,

Naval Secretary to the Director Royal Indian Marine.

2nd August, 1914.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday August 4, 1914.

WHAT WILL BRITAIN DO?

Yesterday, after the news of the declaration of neutrality by Italy had been received, and we were informed that conversations between the French Foreign Minister and the German Ambassador in Paris were still proceeding, there seemed a hope that France might be left out of the appalling struggle upon which the two German Kaisers have decided to embark. We pointed out, however, the reasons which might induce Germany to venture on the apparently uninviting task of an invasion of France while engaged with Russia on her Eastern frontier, and, in weighing up the probabilities of the situation, we inclined to the view that, not only would France not regard it as her own interest to remain a spectator of the struggle, but that Germany herself would not think it desirable to wait until she had disposed of Russia before attacking France. She would have had, in any case, to maintain such a containing force on her Western frontier as in the event of a war with France. She would thus not have been much more free to deal with Russia than if she were not fighting France. But, over and above this, Germany believes herself strong enough on land to crush both Russia and France. All her plans for years past have been laid on this basis, and those who have studied the views of the paramount war party in Germany know well that they merely awaited the opportune moment to strike on both sides. The hour came, as they think, when Russia appeared to be on the eve of a grave eternal embarrassment and Great Britain was threatened with a civil war in Ireland. It has not thus, taken long for the view we pronounced to be justified. Germany has not waited for a formal declaration of war, but has invaded France without notice, in the hope probably that she will be able to strike the first blow before the French preparations for an attack are completed. The Kaiser will continue, no doubt, to asseverate that the sword has been forced into his hands, and that Germany is the victim of the machinations of her enemies. But only his own subjects will believe him. What need had he to draw the sword on Russia, while negotiations with a view to a peaceful solution were actually in progress between St. Petersburg and Vienna? How can he justify the act of an invasion of France, while his own ambassador was yet seeking explanations from the French Minister? The fact is that Germany's military plans are like a machine, which once set in motion, cannot await the delays of diplomacy, and the great war plan for the establishment of the final dominance of Germany in Europe was set in motion when Austria invaded Servia. The pretence of a peaceful Germany, forced into a conflict by the aggression of her neighbours has had to be sacrificed to the efficient working of the war machine. Those who have talked of the German menace have been ridiculed, but the events of the past few weeks seem to supply an adequate justification for the warnings they have uttered.

It yet remains to be seen what part Great Britain is to play, if any, in this iniquitous struggle. On Sunday evening what Reuter describes as the most momentous Cabinet for a century met in Downing Street, and, ere these lines are in print, the Prime Minister may have relieved an expectant nation of the anxiety that hangs over the country. No one knows exactly what are the obligations laid upon Britain by the understanding, or agreements, into which we have entered with France and Russia. But we think it hardly likely that the British Government has ever pledged itself to an immediate intervention in the case of either of its friends, or both, being engaged in war. But that does not dispose of the proposition that it may be in her own interests to do so, with the object of preventing a disturbance of the balance of power in Europe, an object which it is vital to the interests of the British Empire to preserve. Even that does not predicate an immediate intervention, however. What is clear is that, though we may afford to leave Russia out of the reckoning, we cannot afford to see France crushed as she was crushed in 1871. There would be no rapid recuperation this time as was the case then. Germany would make it her business to see that a strong France could not arise again from the ashes of her ruin. If it is so essential, therefore, to prevent the consummation of this German attempt to achieve the domination of Europe, can Great Britain afford to wait until she sees the beginnings of its success, before she throws the weight of her power into the balance? That is the grave and momentous question that Ministers had to decide at Sunday's meeting of the Cabinet. In a few hours we shall know what part Britain has decided to play, and, in any event, we believe that the Government at such a juncture, will find behind them a united and unquestioning Empire.

RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION.

The economical aspect of the speedy construction of irrigation works remains to be noticed. Not that its obvious advantages are unknown to the Government of India or to its Finance Member. It has never been denied that large irrigation works are productive in a comparatively shorter period than railways. Originally, the latter were owned by private companies whom the Indian Government guaranteed against any deficiency in their annual net earnings up till 5 per cent. That is to say, if any of these companies which built all the great trunk lines, and which are now bought over by the State, earned for their respective proprietors a smaller percentage of net profits than 5 per cent, the Government was to make up the deficiency. That the guarantee was inevitable in those days, when railway construction was first inaugurated, during the administration of Lord Dalhousie, goes without saying.

The first of these companies was the East Indian Railway. It was formed in 1845 during the administration of Lord Hardinge, who was Governor-General of India from 1844 to 1848. It was during his administration that the minutes and despatches recommending railway construction were indited and the projected schemes advanced a practical stage. His distinguished successor greatly accelerated them. The Indian revenue during the Forties and for over a quarter of a century later, was more or less limited and the sources of income wholly inclastic. Under such financial conditions it was not possible that the State itself could undertake the building of the trunk lines which had been resolved upon. When only a moderate capital at 5½ per cent. could be raised in the country itself for administrative and other purposes, it was not to be expected that the colossal capital required for the divers broad trunk lines could be easily provided. Necessarily private enterprise had to be invited, and that from England at a rate of interest which may be worth the while of British investors in foreign countries. English capital was too shy to be coaxed to India for investments in undertakings of which the immediate productivity was not possible. The rate agreed upon was therefore 5 per cent which was considered at the time to be in no way excessive. Again, the regular payment half-yearly of the interest at 5 per cent had not only to be assured but guaranteed, the agreement being that earnings falling short of 5 per cent should be made up by the Government. The first sod of railway was cut in 1848 by the East Indian Railway Company. Next came the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the other guaranteed railways later on. But save the first-named each and all for even 50 years after the date of their first completion were unable to earn enough to save the State any amount by way of interest. More or less from 2 to 3 per cent had had to be made up. The guaranteed system, however, was soon found to be burdensome as years advanced. Between 1865 and 1870, when exchange was falling below the fixed rate of 22d. agreed upon for remittances of the guaranteed interest, it was thought necessary and expedient that future lines of railways should be constructed by Government itself from borrowed monies. Chiefly owing to the influence of the brothers Strachey, the policy of such construction was first formulated for practical purposes in 1870-71; though for economical construction there prevailed for some years afterwards what has been called "the battle of the guages." The question arose whether the State should build on the broad or metre gauge, as in those days it was fairly accurately estimated, that, while a broad gauge railway cost 1¾ lakhs rupees per mile, the metre gauge cost about 75,000 to 100,000. Evidently the advocates of the metre gauge system of which Sir Richard Strachey was the Goliath, succeeded.

The policy was, therefore, laid down in the Seventies of the last century that State railways as well as Irrigation works of a productive character should be built from borrowed capital. Even then State Railways were a great loss to the Government of India for many many years after they were constructed and completed. Among these the North Western system was the most losing, so much so that it came to be known as the "Cinderella" of Indian State Railways. The financial history of that and many other State railways might be profitably studied by students of Indian railways in one of the voluminous stereotyped appendices of the Annual Railway Administration Report. Save the East Indian Railway, both the Guaranteed and State railways went on incurring losses, the net sum total of which aggregated Rs. 51.84 crores from 1849 to 1895, as recorded in one of the appendices to the Report of the Welby Commission on Indian expenditure. It may be instructive to exhibit the losses incurred at three different periods as recorded by that Commission:—

Net State Losses on Railways.

	Crore Rs.
Loss from 1849-50 to 1858-59	2.10
,, 1859-60 to 1874-75	24.39
,, 1875-76 to 1894-95	25.35
Total	51.84

Even till so late as 1909-10 losses were incurred though not to the previous extent. The loss of 51.84 has been minimised by the greater earnings to the State, when all the guaranteed lines were bought off, and when the guaranteed railways became more productive, including the "Cinderella." It was reduced to 10.34 crores. From 1910-11 to 1912-13 the net gain to the State from all railways amounted to 15.41 crores which has further reduced the loss to 24.43 crores. The revised estimates of 1913-14, show a gain to the State of 6.97 crores. That leaves an actual net loss to the Government of all railways from the beginning to the end of 1913-14, of 17.46 crores! When we refer to railway finance, as it was cursorily discussed by the Finance Member in his interview with the Indian Chamber of Commerce, we shall expatiate on the early history of railways. Meanwhile we must reserve for another article the completion of the story of irrigation.

Notes of the Day

The War News.

The Press Censorship in the war-affected countries seems to be doing its work with efficiency, and the public in India may look forward to a period of mystery during the next few weeks as to the great events transpiring on the German, Russian and French frontiers, relieved by scrappy pieces of information of unimportant skirmishes. Already a veil has been cast over the progress of the war in Servia, a veil of an ominous character. Our last reliable news was that Belgrade was under bombardment and the Austrians had crossed the Danube at two points, the Servians having failed to destroy the bridge at Semlin. How far the Austrian invasion has since progressed we do not know, though it has not yet probably achieved any decisive result, or the news would assuredly have come to us via Vienna. But many things may happen in South-Eastern Europe, the news of which will only come to the outside world after many days. As for the operations of the Russian, German and French forces, we may be assured that not until some decisive advantage has been gained somewhere by one side or the other shall we be allowed to know what is transpiring.

An Anti-Climax.

Many views of great gravity and importance as to the international situation have been expressed during the past few days, both in the press and elsewhere. But it has struck few people to obtain the views of the humble crowd in the bazaars. This task has been undertaken, however, by the enterprising representative of an evening contemporary, who among other things elicited the expression of a pious hope by somebody in an eating-house that the efforts of King George would succeed in bringing about a peaceful solution. "Certain merchants in the boot-line, and those who import cheap articles," he also learnt, were suffering from some anxiety owing to their fear that their consignments might be seized as prizes of war. But more profound and more international in its bearings was the view expressed by a khalassi, who instructed the public as to the fighting qualities of the different European nations, and informed a deeply impressed audience, including the reporter, that "this war would disorganise the shipping,—and he would not be shipped for some time!" Thus do we fall from the sublime to the ridiculous!

The Rainfall.

Saturday night was fairly free from rain, there being nothing more serious than a few showers, and yesterday after a very heavy shower in the morning, Bombay was spared a further wetting. The rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. yesterday amounted only to 0.19 of an inch, the total fall to date being now 48.42 inches or 3.15 inches above the normal. Everywhere in the Konkan, the Deccan and Hyderabad the fall is now in excess, except Bijapur which is an inch and a half in defect. Sind also has been well supplied and so have the majority of the districts in Kathiawar and Gujarat. Indore is 3.18 inches in defect and Bhavnagar and Surat over 13 inches in excess. In no part of the country is there anything like a serious deficiency, though in several parts of the Central Provinces there is defect varying from three to six inches. Yesterday's forecast predicted fairly general rainfall in the Central Provinces and the Konkan, local rains in Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan, and possible showers in Gujarat.

The Submarine Menace.

The possible eventuality of a great naval war adds special interest to the discussion which took place at the summer meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the subject of battleships v. submarines, Sir John Biles, who introduced the subject, referred to the controversy created by Sir Percy Scott's letter, in which it was stated that battleships were no longer of any use for fighting purposes. Sir John Biles laid down four points as the basis of the discussion, namely:—(1) "Is 4in. armour sufficient protection against torpedoes to justify its adoption in battleships of the class of the later Dreadnoughts? (2) Is the submarine menace of sufficient importance to justify the adoption of 4in. armour protection on the bottom? (3) Is the submarine menace of sufficient importance to justify the building of smaller and slower battleships of, say, 16,000 tons, displacement, of 18 knots, having six heavy guns each, instead of eight or ten as in the larger ships? (4) Is the method of applying armour to the bottom of sufficient value in itself to justify the adoption of a form of ship which offers greater resistance than the ordinary form?" He said it was generally assumed in the recent discussion on the impending obolescence of battleships and the coming of the submarine that if the submarine could get within striking distance the battleship must be destroyed. So far as he could recall it seemed that the advent of the spar torpedo, and that of the almost invisible small torpedo-boat, was heralded in the same terms. Some of them had lived to learn the limitations of these cheap methods of destruction, and, before too rapidly breaking up our battleships and building no more of them, it might be well to consider what, if any, defence could be given those poor helpless ships. The dominating weapon of attack had been the gun, and the defence against it had been practically all above water, water. The torpedo-boat and, later, the destroyer had delivered their main attack below water, but the attacked ship was held to be quite capable of delivering a counter-attack by guns above water, which was an adequate reply to the destroyer.

Defence of the Surface Ship.

The attack of the submarine, Sir John Biles pointed out, was wholly below water, and so far the attacked ship had developed no effective reply of its own. The defence against the guns was armour and other guns, the defence against the destroyer's torpedo was the gun, which was quite ineffective against the submarine. The question of interest at the moment was, What defence against the surface ship have against the submarine's torpedo? There can be only two forms of defence; first the destruction of the submarine by other vessels, submarine and others; second, the protection of the bottom of the surface ships from the effects of under-water attack. The destruction of the submarine, he added, was obviously not the work of a battleship or large cruiser, but it must be left to some vessel of the same order or size as the submarine, and the destruction must be sought on the surface. The submarine would be dangerous to the surface ship until it was destroyed, and as the means of submarine destruction were not yet to hand they must consider the question of battleship protection from under-water attack. Could they do anything in addition to subdivision, to preserve the ship for effective fighting purposes? The effective advent of the submarine seems to justify serious consideration of the question of applying armour to the bottom of ships, but obviously the addition of such weights could not be made without some changes and sacrifices. To some it might seem that the readiest way to approach the problem was to clothe the bottom of a 25,000-ton battleship of the latest pattern with armour, and to increase her fulness sufficiently to allow her to carry that armour. The only considerable effect would be to reduce the speed by two knots. It was for the naval officers to decide whether the gain in protection was worth the loss of speed.

WHAT WILL BRITAIN DO?

SUNDAY'S MOMENTOUS CABINET MEETING.

THE INVASION OF FRANCE.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR ON GERMANY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

THE FIGHTING AT LONGWY

TWO GERMAN OFFICERS KILLED.

Up to the time of going to press, no telegrams from Europe have been received since 3 p.m. yesterday.

The French Ambassador informed Reuter the whole responsibility rests with Germany, for invading France without a declaration of war.

The result of what transpired at the Cabinet meeting on Sunday evening has not yet come to hand, and is awaited with the utmost anxiety.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MINISTERS CHEERED BY CROWDS.

ENTHUSIASM EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, August 2.

The first outward sign of patriotic enthusiasm ocurred to-day, when crowds cheered Ministers going to to-nights Cabinet.

Mr. Churchill received a special ovation, being greeted with shouts of "Good old England," "Bravo Winston."

There was a full attendance of the Cabinet.

LONDON, August 3.

The full Cabinet, which may perhaps prove the most momentous of the century, is sitting.

The Empire is anxiously waiting to hear what part Great Britain is to play. A large crowd watched the arrival of the members of the Cabinet.

Prior to its meeting, Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office

FIGHTING AT LONGWY.

TWO GERMAN OFFICERS KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Two German officers have been killed in fighting in French territory near Longwy, yet the German Ambassador has not yet left Paris.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT.

WHOLE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The French Ambassador, in a statement to Reuter, says that the whole responsibility rests with Germany, which invaded France without a declaration of war, while Austria and Russia were approaching an agreement.

The Ambassador emphasised that Germany had violated the neutrality of Luxemburg, which was guaranteed by the Treaty of London.

He pointed out that France actually withdrew her troops from the frontier to avoid any accidental collision. He says the world should know these facts.

LUXEMBURG INCIDENT.

LUXEMBURG, Aug. 2.

Germany has promised to indemnify the Duchy for any damage. She says she merely desires to protect the Luxemburg railways.

100,000 GERMANS ON THE MARCH.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2.

One hundred-thousand Germans are crossing through Luxemburg and passing along the French frontier.

RUSSIANS IN GERMAN TERRITORY.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE.

KOENIGSBERG, Aug. 2.

The Russians have crossed the frontier at several points, and inflicted considerable damage.

MOBILISATION IN FRANCE.

ITALIANS JOINING FRENCH IN DEMONSTRATIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 2.

Mobilisation is in progress throughout France. Tremendous enthusiasm reigns, and Italians are joining the French in demonstrations.

EXPRESSION OF INDIAN LOYALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 3.

In view of the present crisis an assurance obtained from the Viceroy has been cabled home to the effect that the people of England can count on every man and every gun of the Army in India whether British or Indian if need arises and that England may remain confident in the loyalty of the people of India to cope with any enemy that may arise.

The Viceroy returns to Simla, leaving Dhera Dun to-night.

HELP FOR THE MOTHERLAND.

PATRIOTIC MESSAGES FROM CANADA AND NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Duke of Connaught and Lord Liverpool, on behalf of Canada and New Zealand, have sent messages to the King and the Imperial Government that the Canadians and New Zealanders are prepared to help the Motherland to the utmost.

Mr. Harcourt has replied, thanking them in the most cordial terms.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A special "Gazette" proclaims partial moratorium (a period during which an obligor has a legal right to delay meeting an obligation) in case of certain Bills of Exchange.

BUDGET OF WAR RUMOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 3.

The "Empire" hears from a certain source, though not yet authenticated, that a wireless message was received in Calcutta yesterday to the effect that a German cruiser approached within the three miles limit of the East coast of England, Harwich, and was promptly engaged. The message added that the German boat was eventually sunk by a destroyer. This statement was published for what it was worth and with all reserve, as it was impossible to authenticate it.

Another rumour prevalent in Calcutta to the effect that heavy firing had been recently heard in the North Sea off the Norfolk coast.

The air is thick with rumours, a German firm, it is said, has received news of Italy throwing in her lot with France.

Many rumours of a similar character were prevalent yesterday in Bombay, including one story to the effect that two British Warships had been sunk in the North Sea. The origina' source of these rumours, however, was untraceable.

BOMBAY SHIPPING NOTICE.

The following notice to shipping in the Port of Bombay has been issued over the signature of Mr. St. L. S. Warden, Port Officer:—

All landing in launches, boats, &c., is strictly forbidden within the following areas:—

(1) The approaches to the Alexandra Dock, Mole, Lock, and Hughes' Dry Dock.

(2) The approaches to the Prince's and Victoria Docks entrances and the Merewether Dry Dock.

Approach to these areas from the shore side of the Docks is also forbidden to all persons not in possession of a pass signed by the Port Officer.

WARNING.

Anyone disregarding the above will be liable to arrest and if afloat in a launch or boat, they will be fired on and sunk if they fail to stop for examination on being hailed from the shore or harbour.

KARACHI SHIPPING NOTIFICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 3.

All ship owners and shipping agents in Karachi have been advised that their vessels should, until further notice, be timed to arrive at the port during the hours of daylight only. They have also been informed that delay to their ships will be avoided by their giving immediate notice to the port officer with particulars of appearance and tonnage etc., to facilitate recognition by the examining officers at the entrance to the port.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The Eastern Telegraph Company are instructed from London, that all traffic, except in plain English or French, and registered addresses is suspended. No foreign telegrams in code or registered addresses should be accepted except Government telegrams.

The Indo route to Europe is interrupted. Telegrams via the Eastern route only accepted at senders risk. Inform public.

Owing to trouble in the transmission of week end letters for Germany they cannot be accepted until further notice.

R. N. R. OFFICERS NOTIFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

Members of the Royal Navy reserve mainly officers in B. I. and P. and O. shipping lines have received intimation to report themselves. In the event of war they will be used to command transports and in such other ways as may be necessary.

EFFECT IN BOMBAY.

NO QUOTATIONS IN THE MARKETS.

The war is the one subject of conversation in Bombay and special editions of the "Chronicle" and other papers are eagerly bought and scanned for the latest news. Business in all the markets is at a standstill, and there are no quotations at all to record.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following notification was issued by the Accountant General of Bombay yesterday:—

The Government of India announce with the approval of the Secretary of State that they would support exchange by all means in their power. In pursuance of this policy they will sell sterling bills on London, from this week onwards and until further notice upto a maximum limit of £1,000,000 a week at the rate of 1s. 3d. 29/32 to the rupee. Any applicant to whom an allotment is made can, at his option, instead of bills, receive Telegraphic Transfers, at a rate which is fixed for the present at 1s. 3d. 13/16 the rupee for the amount allotted to him or any portion thereof, provided that the intention to exercise such option has been intimated in his original application. The amount of bills issued will be in multiple of £1,000 and no single bill will be issued for a smaller amount than £10,000. Bills will be issued at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. All applications should be addressed to the Controller of Currency at Calcutta, and should reach him not later than 12 noon (Standard Time on Thursday in each week beginning from the current week. Applications may be made by telegram. Supplementary detailed instructions will be issued by the Controller of Currency.

THE ISSUE OF GOLD.

Another notification from the Accountant General is as follows:—

In view of the necessity for conserving all available resources for support of Exchange, the Government of India direct that for the present no gold shall be issued whether from the Currency Offices or Treasuries in amounts of less than £10,000 for any individual applicant. This condition will have effect from Tuesday, August 4th.

WAR RISKS IN BOMBAY.

The following circular has been issued by the Chartered Bank:—

In consequence of the impossibility at the present time, of discounting on the London market bills drawn on Continental firms or Banks or upon their London offices, we are obliged to suggest the advisability of merchants arranging with their buyers for the opening of credits by English banks of undoubted standing.

In the interests alike of bankers and shippers it has been decided to insist upon all shipments, wherever bound, including shipments en route, being fully insured against war risk.

The Chairman of the Associated Exchange Banks has issued the following, received from the London offices:—

On and after 4th August interest of Head Office advance bills, on all agencies and branches will be ten per cent. per annum. This also applies to bills renewed, bills extended, and bills past due. Advise the Exchange Banks interested at your Port.

EFFECT ON SHIPPING.

During the week end the Agent in Bombay of the Austrian Lloyd S. N. Company received a message stating that all shipping must be suspended for the present, and the sailings of the Franz Ferdinand which was to have left for Trieste to-day, has been cancelled.

The Hansa Liners, of which there are about half a dozen in port, have, it is reported, been urgently recalled to Germany.

The Port Officer has issued a notice that no vessel must leave port without his permission.

GERMAN CONSUL INTERVIEW.

Among the many rumours which were being circulated in Bombay yesterday was one to the effect that the German Consul here and the staff of the Consulate were leaving Bombay at 5 o'clock last evening, and that the Consuate had already been closed.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" called at the German Consulate shortly before 5 o'clock last evening, and saw Herr Hayer, the Consul for Germany. In reply to questions, Herr Hayer said he was leaving Bombay to-day (Tuesday) but was leaving on transfer, and not on account of the present political situation.

Three months ago, he said, he was appointed Consul at Ficme, and his successor in Bombay was appointed. This gentleman was now, he added, actually on his way out to Bombay, and pending his arrival the work would be carried on by the Secretary of the Consulate.

RESERVISTS RECALLED.

A number of both French and German reservists at present residing in Bombay have been recalled to their respective countries. Official intimation of the war has been received at the French Consulate, and the French flag was flying there yesterday afternoon. It is understood that about twenty-five French reservists, and a few more Germans are making arrangements to leave for home by the first available steamer.

EFFECT IN RANGOON.

MARKETS ALL STAGNANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 3.

Owing to the European situation banks here are unwilling to quote buying rates far ahead, and ready rates are only for to-day's mail. The share market has been very dull with next to no business passing. The principal feature of the week has been a heavy slump in Burma Oils on the Home market.

A leaflet is being issued with to-day's daily papers containing official notice of regulations to be observed by all shipping using the port until further notice.

RANGOON, August 3.

The price of provisions and stores here has gone up twelve and a half per cent. in some instances and twenty-five per cent. in others. No orders have yet been received by the German Consulate on the Germany Colony in Rangoon. The Office of the Agents of the Bibby and Patrick Henderson lines have received orders from the Home offices to discontinue booking Continental shipments.

All troops in Rangoon are at present held in a precautionary stage.

SENSATIONAL RUMOUR.

DACCA, August 3.

His Excellency the Governor and the Chief and Private Secretaries have abruptly left Dacca for Calcutta this noon. The staff will follow to-morrow. The Council meeting and all the other programme of business have been stopped. The decision to leave was made, it is understood, after receipt of a telegraphic message at about 11 a. m. Rumours are current here that Germany has declared war. The news has been received here with the greatest concern.

DEATH OF A BAND MASTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, August 3.

The death has occurred at the Station Hospital last night of Mr.C.V. Richardson, bandmaster 7th Hussars after a protracted illness. This is the first casualty in that regiment since its arrival in India in 1911.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

JAFFER & MISTRY'S TRIAL.

ALLEGED FALSE BALANCE SHEETS!

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Jardine, the Advocate-General, opened the case for the prosecution and said, the charges against the accused in substance were, the preparing of false balance-sheets. He also read the section relating to the offence of criminal breach of trust, and after having explained the section relating to abetment very fully, proceeded to elucidate the facts of the case from the prosecution's point of view.

Mr. Jardine then passed on to explain the duties of auditors, which, put into the simplest language, he said, was to see that a correct statement of accounts was placed before the shareholders.

Evidence was then called, the first witness being Mr. H. G. Coque, chartered accountant, who deposed to various details in the accounts. His evidence had not been concluded when the Court rose.

At a further sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, commenced the trial of Jaffer Jusoob and N. R. Mistry, lately manager and auditor respectively of the Credit Bank (now in liquidation) on charges relating to the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the Bank for the year ending 31st December 1910, which is alleged to be false, before the presiding judge Mr. Justice W. H. Hayward, who was aided in the trial by the following special jurors:—Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse (foreman); Mr. Harischandra Nayak; Mr. Leslie B. Mason; Mr. H. H. Lakin; Mr. A. J. Combridge; Mr. A. L. Davis; Mr. S. N. Powell; Mr. W. G. Fox and Mr. F. C. Annesly.

THE CHARGES.

The charges against the two accused as read out to the jury by Mr. H. Campbell, Clerk of the Crown, were (1) that they on 7th January, 1911, abetted the offence of criminal breach of trust committed by certain persons, to wit, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and others, directors of the Credit Bank, in consequence of which abetment a sum of Rs. 8,978 was paid by the directors to the shareholders, thus causing a wrongful gain to the share-holders and (2) that the accused Jaffer being a servant of the Bank and the accused Mistry being an officer of the Bank between 30th December 1910 and 7th January 1911 with intent to defraud and deceive the directors made or were privy to the making of a false entry in the balance-sheet, namely an entry showing a sum of Rs. 22,026-15-2 as profits earned by the Bank during the period covered by that balance-sheet or in the alternative they were charged with falsification of accounts.

The acting Advocate-General the Mr. M. R. Jardine and Mr. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by the Hon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, and Inspector E. E. Morris of the C. I. D., appeared for the Crown; Mr. Rustam J. Modi defended the first accused, while the second accused was defended by Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. H. A. Vakil (instructed by Mr. Dinshah Vijibhoy of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshah and Company, solicitors).

At the outset Mr. Modi applied that as his client Jaffer Jusoob was ill and felt shivering he should be allowed to put an overcoat.

After making some inquiry, His Lordship said that he would give instructions to that effect to the jail authorities. The accused had made no complaint to the jail officers and if he was cold they would make necessary arrangements.

Subsequently Jaffer was allowed to put on an overcoat.

The Advocate-General then rose to open his case, when his Lordship inquired of him if he was proceeding on the second charge, which was under the Companies Act.

The Advocate-General said that he was going to point out that the only decision on that point was against him.

His Lordship remarked that the point was very doubtful and here the charge was unnecessary and if were not struck out matters would become more complicated than they really were. Here the offence would be covered by the Section in the Penal Code. Unless the Advocate-General had some stronger grounds to urge, he proposed to strike out that charge.

The Advocate-General not having urged anything further, his Lordship said that in his opinion the charge did not lie and he would direct the jury to acquit the accused on that charge, if the Advocate-General would not withdrawn the charge.

The Advocate-General said that if the charge did not lie, it would be struck out, there would not be an acquittal.

His Lordship then intimated that he would consider what would be the right order to make.

The Advocate-General then opened his case.

He said that for the purposes of understanding the sections relating to the charges it was sufficient for him to state at this stage that in substance they were that at the end of December 1910, a false balance-sheet and a false profit and loss accounts were made out by the two accused regarding the working of the Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1910; that those accounts falsely showed a profit of Rs. 22,026-15-2, and on the strength of the profit so shown the directors recommended to the share-holders and the share-holders subsequently confirmed the payment of a dividend to themselves of five per cent.

BOUND BY LAW.

He then read the section relating to the offence of criminal breach of trust, and said that they were agents of the Company entrusted with the money of the Company, and were bound by law not to pay a dividend except out of profits. It was also provided by the articles of association. It was, therefore charged that the directors dishonestly used or disposed of the Company's property in violation of the law and the contract express or implied. By the word "dishonestly" it was meant that a wrongful gain was caused to some one in this case to the shareholders—or wrongful loss to some one—in this case the creditors of the Bank.

Continuing, the Advocate-General dealt with the section relating to abetment and said that if the accused abetted the criminal breach of trust it did not matter so far as their guilt was concerned that the directors committed the offence without any dishonest intention. It was also obvious from the Articles of Association, which he read to the jury, that dividends were to be paid out of profits and they precluded the payment of a dividend from any other source. The only other source would be the capital which would mean reduction of the capital and that could only be done in conformity with law, which necessitated the leave of the Court to be obtained. The directors eventually disposed of a certain portion of the Bank's money, or suffered the cashiers of the Bank to dispose of a portion of the property of the Company, in payment of a dividend, and they did so in consequence of the two persons Jaffer and Mistry. Jaffer, who was the manager of the Company abetted the offence by causing the profit to be shown as having been realised by the Bank for its working in that year and by actually signing the balance-sheet and profit and loss account. Mistry abetted by also signing the accounts and the balance-sheet, and by failing to point out to the share-holders of the Company the real fact that so far from being a profit of Rs. 22,000 and odd, there was a loss of Rs. 8,000 and odd, and on the strength of these accounts so certified as correct by Mistry and signed by Jaffer that the directors reported to the share-holders providing for the payment of a dividend and carrying certain amounts from this fictitious profit to various other accounts, and on their recommendation the share-holders sanctioned the payment of a dividend.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

So much for the law, and he soon turned to the facts of the case. The Credit Bank, he said, was formed in 1909 as a limited Company with an authorised capital of a crore of rupees. The capital to be subscribed was 50 lakhs and in the report which would be placed before them a little later the capital described was that Rs. ten lakhs were called up. As a matter of fact, that was not so. Ten lakhs had never been paid up, but what was done was that persons were induced to sign applications for shares, the shares were then allotted to them, and they were held as security against the amounts advanced for the purposes of meeting the calls on shares. Under the Articles, the business was to be managed by the directors, and article 84 provided that there should be a manager and a secretary. The business started in March or April 1910 and it was first carried on in Taj Buildings, somewhat palatial premises, but sometime later it was transferred to Green Street, and it carried on its business in rather more humble surroundings. The first manager was a European named Mr. Barnes, who was appointed in April. He severed his connection on the 16th June, and on that day Jaffer was appointed manager. The resolution appointing him manager was important and the effect of it was that Jaffer was not to receive anything by way of remuneration until the Bank was able to pay a five per cent. dividend. It was therefore, very much to the interests of Jaffer to be able to show that the Bank was making a profit in order to obtain his salary. It was also important to him to conceal from the public the fact that his bank was making a loss. The articles also provided for the appointment of auditors, who were to be independent persons. They also provided for the proper keeping of accounts and the accountant was a man called Aranaha, from whom they would hear a good deal, and who would be an important witness in the case. At the end of June, 1910, Aranaha made out a profit and loss account of the Bank's working upto the end of the month, and he found a loss of Rs. 11,345-10-6. Aranaha would tell them that Jaffer, on finding out what he had done, reprimanded him for doing so, told him that that was unnecessary, and asked him to carry it to the adjusting account. Apparently that was done, the loss was wiped off and the amount remained in the adjusting account until the end of December. On 14th July, a statutory meeting of the Bank was held and the share-holders appointed as auditors the second accused, Mistry, and another individual who then passed under the surname of Rice, though a Parsi, and who has now reverted to his original name, namely, Cama. Mistry was an elderly man, and gave his age as about fifty-two. He was a man who had considerable experience in auditing accounts. Rice was a young man, who came out in 1909 and started business in that year having obtained a diploma as an accountant in England. He was inexperienced, and they would hear a good deal of him in the course of the evidence that would be adduced in this case.

A FIVE PER CENT DIVIDEND.

The Advocate-General then passed on to the end of 1910. He said that in December 1910, Jaffer gave directions to his staff that calculations should be made to ascertain what amount would be required for the payment of a five per cent. dividend That was made by the employers of the Bank, and a sum of Rs. 30,000 and odd was ascertained as the amount required. Towards the end of December, preparations

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CREDIT BANK CASE.

(Continued from page 7.)

for the drawing up of a balance-sheet commenced, and what was described as casting papers or a rough balance-sheet was prepared by a witnesses named Harshadrai Mehta. On the 30th December, Rice, one of the two auditors, attended at the Bank and checked the cash. By the 4th January, 1911, the Bank's balance-sheet and profit and loss account had been prepared, and these were the accounts with which they were really concerned, and it was the case of the prosecution that there would be no doubt whatever that the profit and loss account was false, and that instead of there being a profit of Rs. 22,000 odd, there was a loss of Rs. 8,000 odd, and that the balance-sheet in which this profit item appeared was also false. It was further the case for the prosecution that the evidence could leave no doubt in their minds that Jaffer was absolutely aware of the falsity of the accounts, and that the item of profit was of his creation. It was also the prosecution case that on the evidence that would be laid before them, Mistry was perfectly well aware of the falsity of the accounts, particularly the item of profit and loss account, which was incorrect or false to the total sum of Rs. 30,690, the exact amount of loss being Rs. 8,663-0-10.

REDUCTIONS AND INFLATIONS.

Continuing, the advocate-general said that it was obvious tha the profit and loss account consisted of two sides, one for items representing expenditure and the other representing income, and if one wanted to falsify the account he could do so by either reducing the items of expenditure or by inflating the items of income. The total sum of Rs. 30,690, to which extent the account was in error was made up of altogether five heads of accounts and could be divided in five sums, namely, Rs. 8,000; Rs. 5,000; Rs. 2,009; Rs. 11,000; and Rs. 4,690, and he proposed to show under which head they came; reduction in expenditure or inflation of income. The sum of Rs. 8,000 partook of both natures; as a matter of fact it was evenly divided into two sums for these purposes. What was done was this:—On the 29th December, Jaffer produced a sum of Rs. 4,000 in cash and on 30th December he produced another sum of Rs. 4,000 in cash. Each of these amounts were handed over by Jaffer to the accountant, Aranaha, with instructions to make certain credit entries to various accounts that he specified. In consequence of these instructions, Aranaha made out certain credit slips, crediting in all nine accounts in this method. Out of these nine, six were accounts of expenditure and three accounts of income. Two explanations were given, he believed, as to what these moneys represented, that was to say, how it was that Jaffer suddenly came with Rs. 4,000 on the 29th December and another sum of a similar amount on the 30th. The first explanation he had given would be deposed to by Aranaha. At first he represented that the moneys had been paid in by certain parties but that was not a good explanation, for in that case the amounts would be credited to their respective accounts. That explanation was, therefore, not persisted in, and later on Jaffer told not only the accountant, Aranaha, but also the auditors, Rice and Mistry, that there had been an arrangement between him and the board, whereby Jaffer was to be responsible for the expenses of starting branches in various parts.

Mr. Jardine then passed to the sum of Rs. 5,000, which, he said, was in the nature of inflation of income. On the 31st December, 1910, (the last day of the business year), a sum of Rs. 5,000 was credited to the profit and loss account and debited to the adjusting account. The effect of this was to show Rs. 5,000 more in the profit and loss account, and Rs. 5,000 less in the adjusting account. This sum of Rs. 5,000, which had found its way into the adjusting account, was not allowed to remain there for any length of time, and the same day the amount was credited to the adjusting account and debited to the account of Noor Mahomed and Company, account No. 1. So the effect really of the entries was to inflate the profit and loss account to the extent of Rs. 5,000 and debit it to the account of Noor Mahomed and Company. There would be some evidence to show that in order to give a more convincing aspect to the transactions, a letter was taken from Noor Mahomed and Company, who very kindly agreed to defray Rs. 5,000 as a contribution to the loss or towards preliminary expenses. This transaction of Rs. 5,000 was done with due formality and regular vouchers were passed. The next item of Rs. 2,000 was almost similar to the item of Rs. 5,000 with this difference, that it came from Jaffer Jassob's own account, and the channel it came from was not the adjusting account but the current deposits suspense account. That was put through with the usual vouchers on the 31st December.

A COMPLICATED ITEM.

The next item was of Rs. 11,000 and it had a rather long and little more complicated history, and for that it was necessary for him to remind the jury of that incident between Jaffer and Aranaha that had happened in June, 1910. In consequence of instructions given by Jaffer, Aranaha had credited to the profit and loss account the sum of Rs. 11,345 and debited it to the adjusting account where it had remained until the latter part of December, 1910. On the 30th December, 1910, that amount was credited to the adjusting account, thus wiping off the balance, and it was debited to the current deposits suspense account. From this account this sum of Rs. 11,637 was taken out in two sums, and carried to other accounts. Rs. 637-13-6 were carried to miscellaneous charges account, and Rs. 11,000 were taken into the fixed loan account of Hassan Brothers. So that this sum of Rs. 11,000 was got rid of from the profit and loss account by that tortuous channel he had described, the effect of which was to reduce the loss by Rs. 11,000. That carrying of Rs. 11,000 to the fixed loan account of Hassan Brothers was a purely paper transaction, the history of which he would describe later on. When this item was commented upon by Rice, and brought to the notice of Mistry, an explanation was given that Hassan Brothers were anxious to do the brokerage business of the Mandvi branch, and had come forward in their own interest and in the interest of the public to defray the losses of the Bank or augment the profits by Rs. 11,000. There now remained one more item, and that was the item of Rs. 4,690. That represented the rent of the Taj Building premises from June to December. These rents for the months of June to November were taken to preliminary expenses account. The rent for December was never entered anywhere at all. That item was by way of reduction of expenditure. All these totalled up came to Rs. 30,690.

The AdvocateGeneral then explained the various items in detail, and remarked that the profit and loss account was wrong. That profit and loss account was then taken in the balance-sheet and it would be incorrect by the same amoutn, namely Rs. 30,690. He then told the jury what was required to make the balance-sheet correct, and in the course of that he pointed out that the accomodating firm of Noor Mahomed and Company, when the Rs. 5,000 were paid, had overdrawn its account to the extent of Rs. 20,000 at that time.

DUTIES OF AUDITORS.

The Advocate-General next passed on to what the duties of auditors were. Putting it in the simplest language, he said their duty was to see that a correct statement of accounts of the Company was placed before the share-holders; that was to say that their duty was to safe-guard the share-holders and they were to be a protection to the share-holders against the directors and those carrying on the business of the Bank. It was not the duty of auditors to make a report to the directors, it was their duty to report to the share-holders.

Now, there would be evidence given before the jury which would satisfy them that Mistry and Jaffer were on very good terms, and that Mistry was constantly consulted when Jaffer wanted advice as to the accounts, but he would deal now with what actually took place with regard to the aduiting of these accounts. On the 30th December, Rice, alias Cama, had gone to the Bank and checked the cash. He next went on the 4th January, and counsel understood that he (Rice) would say that when he went to the Bank on the 4th, Mistry was there and told him that he (Mistry) had already done his audit. Rice was engaged in auditing on the 4th, 5th and 6th and it was not until the 6th, reading the evidence given in the Magistrate's Court, that any serious discussion took place regarding the items he had dealt with. The item of Rs. 11,000, which was written off in the profit and loss account and eventually filtered down to the fixed loan account of Hassan Brothers, apparently excited the suspicious of Rice, and he asked for an explanation, first from the clerks, subsequently from Aranaha, and eventually from Jaffer. The clerks represented to him that it was a genuine loan, but he was not satisfied and when he pressed the matter further he was eventually given the explanation put forward by Jaffer, namely, that Hassan Brothers were an accomodation form because they were anxious to get the banks's brokerage business. There were other items that excited Rice's suspicions as well, and on the 6th January he drew up certain queries on the accounts he was auditing, and there was a discussion between him and Mistry about that, certain explanations being noted on the document in the hand-writing of Mistry. As the information that Rice received on the 6th January in answer to the various inquiries did not satisfy him, he suggested to Mistry that they should make a report to the share-holders. Rice would tell them that Mistry expressed his unwillingness that anything of that kind should be done, observing that it would be very undesirable in the case of a young bank to make any such report. Mistry, however, suggested that instead of making a report to the share-holders, they should make a report to the Bank. Rice seemed to have fallen in with that suggestion to some extent. He, accordingly, drew up a report and took it to the Bank on the 7th, where he again saw Mistry, Mistry declined to sign the report, and suggested that instead of making a report to the Board, they should go further into the the accounts and get explanations. Consequently, further explanations were sought for, and Jaffer was again interviewed. The explanations they got were to the effect Counsel had mentioned. He ought to say that no arrangement between Jaffer and the Board as stated had ever existed. About 5-30 p.m., on the 7th January the Board meeting took place, at which various directors were present. There were also present Jaffer, Mistry, Rice and Aranah.

NOT A STORMY MEETING.

The minutes of that meeting did not bear any trace of its being anything like a stormy meeting nor was there anything to show that a discussion had taken place, but Rice and Aranaha would tell them that to a certain extent questions were raised at the Board's meeting with regard to some of the items queried by Rice, and Rice would say that after the Board meeting, in view of what transpired there, he became satisfied that there was an arrangement between Jaffer and the Board that Jaffer was to bring in moneys to pay the preliminary expenses. Rice would also say that at the meeting the Chairman, Mr. Kagi Kabiruddin, reprimanded Jaffer for the form in which he had made up the accounts. The minutes did not bear any trace of that, but it might be that the directors might tell them that nothing of the sort had occurred. He did not know what the directors would say; it might be that something might tend to the indication for the directors to say that nothing had occurred to lead them to suppose that the statements were not in fact correct. It was not in their interests to state that these matters were gone into before them, for if they said that they were gone into, explanations would be required from them as to why they signed those statements. The prosecution would at any rate, call some of the directors, for, in the interests of truth, and in the interests of the accused, it was highly desirable that they should have before them everything that had happened in this connection. The directors were not called in the police Court and, therefore, he would not say what evidence they would give, but they could not expect the directors to magnify the discussion. If Rice was to be believed, he would tell thm what happened, and that in consequence of what happened at the meeting he signed the report. Whether they believed Rice when he said that he was satisfied that there was such an arrangement between Jaffer and the Board, it was another matter. To him the arrangement seemed to be of so extra-ordinary a nature that an ordinary business person would not be satisfied unless there was something more reliable was placed before him. There was no written agreement produced nor were any minutes shown to him. However Rice and Mistry, as also Jaffer, as also the directors, signed the balance-sheet and the profit and loss account. If was also signed by the accountant Aranaha, whose signature was not necessary. Why his signature was taken, it was not easy to understand. If Mistry and Rice signed it knowing that it was not correct it was probable that they thought it rather a useful thing to have his signature so that he might be fettered and thus be unable to disclose anything; for if he did sign, it would be very hard for him to take up the line of belated honesty. However, it was a noticeable feature that the balance-sheet was signed by Aranaha though he was not bound to do so.

A MANDVI INCIDENT.

At the Mandvi branch of the Credit Bank there was a constituent called Mukundram Hiralal, who was now an insolvent and a convict. That time he was the fortunate possessor of an account at the Credit Bank and he had already overdrawn it to the extent of Rs. 7,000. The rules at this branch were that no over-draft of over Rs. 5,000 should be allowed without the previous sanction of Jaffer. On the 7th, Jaffer telephoned to Ahmed who was in charge of the Mandvi branch to honour the cheques of Mukundram to the extent of Rs. 11,000 Mukundram, who appeared to be another of the jackal tribe, drew two cheques of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,000 and they were handed over first to Hassan Brothers and then to Mahomedbhoy Nensey who took them to the Mandvi branch, cashed them, took the money and handed it over to Hassanalli Hassanalli paid Rs. 11,000 into the account of Hassan Brothers with the Chartered Bank, and then drew a cheque for Rs. 11,000 on the Chartered Bank in favour of the Credit Bank. This cheque was taken to the Credit Bank and there triumphantly flourished to the expectant features of Rice. This production of the cheque satisfied Rice and he thought that it might be fairly taken as the moneys the Bank had got. Thus the Rs. 11,000 which a few hours before had passed out of the Mandvi branch came in the head office. That was the true history of the Rs. 11,000 and there could be only one inference and that was that Jaffer was perfectly aware of the falsity of accounts he was placing before the Board and eventually before the shareholders, and that to have them passed as correct he was resorting to this subterfuge.

THE CASE OF MISTRY.

Mistry's case, counsel said, was so far different. They would have to be satisfied that he knew that the various items were false, and that he had heard the lame explanations given, for if he did hear those explanations, then he must have known as a man of experience, who had been auditing accounts for a number of years that the explanations were not true, and it was his duty to see that the shareholders were placed in possession of true facts.

Counsel then described what his evidence would be. In doing so he said that sooner or later the defence would ask them to disregard entirely the evidence of Rice and Aranaha, at any rate they would ask them to treat it with very great suspicion, the reason being that they would be asked to treat the two men as accomplices. As to that the prosecution probably would not differ very much from the defence. It was the case for the prosecution that Mistry knew the accounts were false, it was their case that Rice knew that the accounts were false, and it was also the prosecution case that Aranaha was aware of the falsity of the accounts, and they would therefore concede that their evidence should be accepted with great caution and scanned very carefully. He asked them not to accept that evidence if it was not corroborated on material particulars. He said that because the prosecution were not putting them forward as witnesses of an unimpeachable character. In order to obtain a just verdict it was in the interests of both the parties that evidence should be appreciated properly from the beginning and he was, therefore, glad to address them to the effect that they should regard that evidence as given by persons who were not persons of any reputation, but by persons who had very nearly committed the same offence. They must, however, recollect that Rice was a young man, perfectly inexperienced and therefore naturally liable to be influenced by persons older and more experienced than him, and that Aranaha was an employee of the Bank, and therefore naturally under the somewhat dominating influence of the manager of the Bank. They must also remember that where they had got to wash dirty linen, the persons who were likely to be associated with that dirty linen would not be persons of clean habits, and therefore it was hardly likely that the persons who assisted Jaffer in his doings were men of the highest type of humanity.

Mr. Jardine then called his evidence. The first witness examined was Mr. H. G. Coque, chartered accountant. Witness deposed to various details in the accounts and his evidence had not been concluded when the Court rose for the day.

WIDOW'S ATTEMPT AT SUTTEE.

Their Lordships Justices Tudball and Chamier have decided an appeal in which one Mussamat Nanki who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad was sentenced to transportation and one year's rigorous imprisonment. The facts of the case are rather pathetic. The appellant lost her husband. She was ovecome with grief and four days later she took her son, aged eight months, and threw herself down a well. When asked with what intention she took her son with her, she said that she lost her head and did not know what she was doing. When her statement made before the Magistrate was read out to her she admitted that she intended to kill the child because it was not weaned and she was afraid that it would die of hunger if she left it. She pleaded guilty to both the charges against her.

The Sessions Judge, in concluding his judgment, remarked: "The case is a sad one and clearly calls for clemency. The woman was not in a normal condition owing to her grief of husband. I therefore refer the case to Government with a strong recommendation for the mitigation of the punishment."

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

STAGE TALK IN DAILY LIFE.

IN PLUMES OF BORROWED SENTIMENT

A theory was elaborated some years ago, and has now been re-stated by a well-known dramatic critic, that in moments of crisis and emotion people of the present day do not express their grief, joy, indignation, and so on in spontaneous language, but in parrot-like echoes of what has been said in similar circumstances by the imaginary personages of contemporary drama; and that even our actions have at times a similar origin, writes a correspondent in "The Times."

Much, of course, is pardoned to fiction. One can afford to smile indulgently at the mimetic attitude assigned by the novelist to boyish heroes and girlish heroines. They and their prototypes (if such exist) are the victims of what the Horbartians would call their "apperception-masses." They have frequented the theatre so persistently that they see everything that occurs outside and within them in the terms of the theatre. They are, like the victim in one of Mr. Wells's stories in process of being transformed into marionettes. Youth is imitative, and their "whole vocation" has become "an endless imitation." We incline to think that when the boys grow up they escape from their servitude, and that the girls compromise matters by joining some such society as that of the K. O. H., or "Keen on Henry" (the eminent actor's surname is immaterial) of one of Mr. Vachell's novels. It has befallen them, however, during their bondage to theatricality, to feel vicarious passion; and to fall back, for its expression, upon the conventional utterances of the drama.

THE HARDENED PLAYGOER.

We should beware attributing any such pose to adult humanity in the mass. To associate this weakness with the really great is, of course, ridiculous; for the greatest, and they only, are, a high authority assures us, "in their simplicity sublime." But what of the ordinary run of people, who are not even obscurely great nor yet aggressively small and mean? Does the stage bulk as largely in their mental life as it does with those whose profession takes them constantly to the production of plays, both old and new, and who not unnaturally—so is the cleverest hand subdued to what it works in—give to theatrical conceptions an importance (if we dare suggest it) greater than is their due? Surely not. Without doubt there are among them many hardened playgoers; but such, in our experience, betray no sign of infatuation or infection. They go to the play because, in Lamb's parlance, they love the play; they go to it for recreation and diversion, not in order to trick themselves out with plumes of borrowed sentiment. On the contrary, they wax increasingly critical no less of the matter of the piece than of its presentation; for a part of their enjoyment is to criticize. It is very rare to find amongst them one who is in the least prone to stagginess.

THE THEATRE AND THE MASS.

So much for the hardened playgoer. But there are thousands of other people in whose lives the theatre counts for very little, and thousands more in whose lives it counts for nothing at all. It is not every one who "loves the play." There are those, and many of them highly educated, to whom this mode of representing life does not appeal. Quite possibly it has always been so. Quite possibly it was the same at Athens, though we cannot now be certified how many persons shirked the Dionysiac festival in order to go quail-snaring or tunny-fishing, or for a surreptitious picnic on the slopes of Parnes. Statistics of modern playgoing are also wanting, but the practice, although popular, is far from being universal.

Apart from distaste, again, heaps of people, who can only behold the stalled critic from a respectful distance, are deterred from frequent attendance at the theatre from motives of economy. Such persons, who may be numbered by the score, only go to the play once in a while, and that very occasional visits cannot possibly set up the mimetic process. If we are asked whether, in the sphere of light conversation, we would talk quite in the manner we affect if we had not seen *The Importance of being Earnest* and its derivatives, the question is as often as not a vain one. The critics and the hardened ones have seen all these productions, but thousands of us, from want of inclination, opportunity, or money, have *not*; and consequently our banter, such as it is, owes nothing, at first hand, to the elegant triflers of the modern stage.

HISTRIONICS AND THE TRUTH.

People do not talk like a book—or a play-book-in moments of stress; on the contrary, their utterances, as observers can testify, are far more likely to be fragmentary, ungrammatical, even incoherent. If the survivor of a railway accident, for instance, being confronted with the dead bodies of his wife and children were to exclaim with Macduff—

What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell swoop!

we should look upon him as a monster. Men and women do not, when deserted or betrayed, commonly quote from the works of Mr. Shaw or Mr. Galsworthy. It is probably the very last thing they would dream of doing. We do not deny the possibility of exceptions. There exist undeveloped minds painfully aware that they cannot feel the degree of joy or sorrow that is expected of them in certain circumstances. Such persons, be the cause physical, mental, or even ante-natal, have not yet begun to live. They have not realized their world, and are sincerely to be pitied. Some day, in all probability, the fountain will be unsealed, and they will begin to live.

Others, lacking their excuse, may deem it politic to assume a virtue they do not possess; and such, if they are playgoers, may take the acted drama as a guide to appropriate speech and behaviour. It would not be hard to enlarge on the pitfalls which beset them, if they do. We could name more than one dramatic who could do it to perfection. But to attribute these histrionics to the bulk of mankind is to fly in the face of everyday experience. Were the contention true, we should all loathe one another; and it can be seriously maintained only by one who has lived, so to say, in a self-created vacumm. Plenty of people, in every rank of life, educated or uneducated, both see things as they are and feel appropriately. That there are some victims of the habit of theatricality must be admitted; but the habit is usually a phase. Few are committed to it past redemption.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

TEA SALES POSTPONED INDEFINITELY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

At a meeting of the Indian Tea Association, the Calcutta Committee held to-day, it was decided to postpone to-morrow's tea sale indefinetely. The main factor in regard to tea and other produce in Calcutta was the attitude taken by the exchange banks. Shippers were all dependent on them for managing their finance and the tea sale had been postponed because the banks were unable to take shippers' bills at present. The fact of to-day being a bank holiday in Britain complicated matters a trifle more.

JUTE A DEAD LETTER.

Commerce in Calcutta is practically at a standstill. Mr. R. M. Gurney of Messrs. Bird and Company was informed that jute was absolutely a dead letter and that gunny brokers were thinking of closing the market. Jute merchants do not know where they are and though there are a few orders from America, they have had to decline them. Jute merchants expect a blank as long as the war lasts.

THE COAL MARKET.

The coal market in the opinion of Mr. W. L. Wanklyn of Messrs. Andrew, Yule and Company and the Bengal Coal Company is likely to remain rm. Most of the best class of coal is contracted for up to the middle of next year.

Mr. Wanklyn also said that shipping was hung up. The s.s. Nnmidia an Austrian Lloyd boat which should have have sailed yesterday remains in the river. Vessels going Home, however, should be all right so long as Italy remains neutral. Mr. Uanklyn mentioned that a Russian warship was stationed at Colombo.

POPULAR BANK LIMITED.

COMPULSORY WINDING UP ORDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 3.

On the 28th May last, provisional liquidators were appointed in connection with the affairs of the Popular Bank Limited, Rawalpindi, of which Gopichand Kapur was the managing director. The bank had formerly 15 branches but nine were closed before liquidation commenced.

The provisional liquidators recently presented their report to the District Judge, Rawalpindi, which showed the liabilities of the bank excluding sums due to shareholders and contributors, were nearly four and a half lakhs. The assets the liquidators reported are to a large extent fictitious.

The District Judge has passed orders confirming Shivram, pleader and Bhagatram Sawhny, manager of the Northern Bank, as Official Liquidators for compulsory winding of the bank, remarking at the same time that the affairs if the bank had been carried on in a disgracefully careless and haphazard manner and that the bank from the first had been a one-man show.

ANOTHER COMPULSORY ORDER.

Mr. Justice Shadilal passed orders on Saturday last, ordering the compulsory winding up of the Indian Commission Agency Limited, Multan, and asking the Special District Judge thereof to appoint a liquidator.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 3.

Major H. Hill, M.V.O., Brigade Major, Jullunder Brigade, has been appointed to succeed Major Sanders, R.E., as a general Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Poona Division in November next.

Major Crossleight, 23rd Pioneers is appointed to the Assam Military Police.

Col. W. A. Oswald, I.A., retires from the 9th September, 1914.

Lieut.-Col. Hulbert I.M.S., retires from the 27th July, 1914.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Griffiths, 32nd Lancers, is permitted to reside out of India from the 17th November, 1914.

Lieut.-Col. Lane, 30th Lancers succeeds to the command of that regiment when Col. Fasken vacates.

An exchange has been approved between Capt. F. B. Traill 13th Lancers, and Capt. Thornton, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Capt. Thornton is posted to the 105th Infantry. Capt. Furse, Royal Horse Artillery, from the Gunnery Staff Course is posted to the "M" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery at Risalpur.

Large allotments are now being made to Local Boards from Provincial funds for the construction and improvment of wells in rural tracts, and in order to quicken the rate of progress in the execution of these works the Madras Government now consider that the co-operation of the members of taluk Boards and of the villagers concerned may with advantage, be enlisted. In G. O. No. 2247 L., dated 18th December 1913, Local Boards have already been advised to give the contracts for the execution of the wells prefectly to persons belonging to the villages concerned. They have now suggested to Presidents of Local Boards that they might introduce and encourage as far as possible, a system of inspection and check-measurement of these works by members of Taluk Boards.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

A Lesson of the War.

"The Parsi":—Whatever the ultimate fate of the proud undertakings of the Great Powers, it may at least be hoped, that the war now in progress will serve as a great reminder that the time has arrived for all European nations to settle down into Progressive Internationalism which will spare human misery, save the wounded honor of Powers and Nationalities and seek to redress all international wrongs by judical methods with all the dignity of a war but without the wicked waste of human blood and the tremendous drain of the material resources of nations and communities that a war implies.

God and the War.

"A. B. Patrika":—It is really a wonder that a general conflagration has not taken place up till now. Poor God has been deposed, and the mighty Powers of Europe have occupied His place. Fancy the way in which Emperor Francis Joseph justifies his declaration of war. His Majesty says he is "fully conscious of the consequences of his decision and his responsibility to the Almighty." "He grasps the sword," says he, "to secure the dignity and honour of Austria-Hungary." That is to say, when the Almighty asks an explanation from him, he thinks, he will be able to satisfy Him by pleading that as the honour and dignity of his Empire was involved in the matter, he was, therefore, justified in adopting the course he did, though it meant the desolation of tens of thousands of homes. It never occurred to the Emperor that if the honour and dignity of Austro-Hungary were dear to him, the Almighty was not likely to encourage such vanities, specially when they threatened universal misery. Or is it possible that the Almighty has been so disgusted with the utterly heartless and selfish civilization reared up in the West that He intends to destroy it and raise a better form of social fabric upon its ashes?

Albania and the Aga Khan.

"Hablul Matin":—We propose to solve this (Albanian) difficulty by suggesting that the throne of Albania be offered to a distinguished Moslem, who commands the respect of his brethren in faith all over the world. We said in our last issue that a Moslem ruler for Albania was most desirable and just. Now we would suggest a name which we have no doubt will be hailed with a chorus of approval all over the world. We mean, his Highness the Aga Khan who possesses all the qualifications for an ideal ruler of Albania. He is endowed with all the qualities of a vigorous and just ruler. The Albanian are poor and can ill afford to maintain the pomp and splendour of royalty. The Aga Khan has considerable wealth and will not have to draw largely upon the resources of the people, to maintain his dignity as an independent ruler. His Highness is a "persona grata" with all the European courts and the Chritian powers should have perfect confidence in him. The Aga Khan has received a first class Western and Eastern education. He is acquainted with the current political ideas of Europe. His religious views are marked by broadth and tolerance, and he is the most competent person to put down bigotry and fanaticism, and spread the light of civilisation among the rude tribes of Albania. In the Aga Khan, the East will meet the West and both the Moslem and Christian will have confidence in him.

Our Policy.

"The New India":—In politics, this paper will seek to embody the ideal of Self-Government for India along Colonial lines, remembering that the mission of every man and institution in this country is to bring about the speedy attainment of the triumph for which the Indian National Congress has steadily striven,—Government by the inhabitants of India, for Indians but under the educative guidance and control of British statemanship until Colonial autonomy is attained. This paper will further work for the obliteration of all racial privileges; and the promotion of healthy co-operation and of the feeling of comradeship and solidarity between the various Indian peoples will be among its most cherished objects. To achieve this end, the paper will press for such amelioration of the conditions of life amongst the various classes of the community, and such measures of social uplift and reform, as are essential to real progress, and are at the same time in consonance with the truest National ideals. Though this journal will be non-sectarian and non-partisan in its outlook on religion, it will always yield to the religious instinct its proper and dominant place in the life and thought of the Nation. In fine, our ambition will be to strive for a rejuvenated and United India, which will be quickened with the breath of a larger and manlier National Life.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday the 1st August should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

MUNICIPALITY SUED FOR COMPENSATION

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

RATANLAL CHUNILAL *v.* THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

This is a suit filed by the plaintiff, an owner of certain immoveable property situate at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Princess Street, against the Municipality of Bombay, praying that the defendant may be ordered to pay to him compensation for the value of his land measuring 28.41.59 yds, acquired by the Municipal Commissioner, either at the rate of Rs. 300 or Rs. 200 per square yard, or at the rate that may be fixed by the Court, with interest from 30th June, 1909.

The Hon. Mr. Setalyad (with him Mr. Desai) appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Campbell and the Advocate-General appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case is as follows:—

The plaintiff is owner of a certain piece of land situate at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Princess Street. In June, 1906, the plaintiff's mother and natural guardian wished to build on the said land on behalf of the plaintiff and obtained permission to build from the Bombay Municipality. The Commissioner gave permission, but according to the rules of the Municipal Act, he asked the plaintiff to set back the front part of the said building abutting on the Kalbadevi Road, to the regular line of the street. The building was accordingly set back by the plaintiff, and the defendant took possession of the plaintiff's land admeasuring about 28.41 square yards. From that time the defendant became liable to pay compensation to the plaintiff at the rate of Rs. 300 per square yard. Though often demanded, the money was not paid by the defendant for a year. After the year had expired, the defendant offered compensation at the rate of Rs. 200 per square yard subject to the usual deduction for farzandar's dues. Still the defendant refused to pay the amount either at the rate asked for by the plaintiff, or at the rate suggested by the defendant.

While the defendant asked the plaintiff to set-back the building on the Kalbadevi Road, he at the same time, asked the plaintiff, to set-forward on Princess Street. This the Commissioner has power to order under the Municipal Act. The Municipality did it under the belief that the portion of land on which the plaintiff was asked to set-forward, belonged to them, while it belonged as a matter of fact to the Improvement Trust.

The plaintiff contended that the defendant now said that he (the plaintiff) must pay them (the Municipality) compensation for the portion acquired by them for a set-forward on Princess Street. The defendant further said that there was really an exchange so that the Municipality had not to pay anything for the portion acquired by them from the plaintiff when he set-back on the Kalbadevi Road, and the plaintiff had not to pay anything to the Municipality for the portion which the plaintiff got for the purposes of a set-forward on Princess Street. The plaintiff contended that what the defendant said was this that if he was compelled to pay, he would pay, as he was bound to pay according to law, but they (the Municipality) would instigate the City Improvement Trust to compel the plaintiff to pull down their building on Princess Road, and take back possession of the land. In fact, the Improvement Trust has filed a suit against the plaintiff, and that suit is next to the present suit on the Board. The defences raised by the Municipal Commissioner are that owing to a blunder on the defendant's office, the defendant really believed that the strip of land on Princess Street belonged to them. Under that belief, he asked the plaintiff to set-back on Kalbadevi Road and set-forward on Princess Street. It was believed that the plaintiff was liable to pay for the set-forward land and the defendant was liable to pay for the set-back land. Under these circumstances the defendant made an offer to the plaintiff of Rs. 200 per sq. yard for the set-back land on condition that he (the plaintiff) paid for the set-forward land at the same rate. As the plaintiff did not accept the conditions stated above, there was no contract between them. His offer of Rs. 200 per sq. yard was entirely dependent on the plaintiff's accepting the defendants' conditions as aforesaid. The defendant now finds that the said set-forward land does not belong to the Municipality, but is vested in the Improvement Trust. The defendant submits, that, the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief claimed. Before raising issues Mr. Campbell (for the defendant) applied to his Lordship that the suit should be heard along with the next suit on Board viz. The Improvement Trust for the city of Bombay vs Ratanlal Chunilal. Both these suits, he said, were closely related to each other. The same grounds would have to be gone into in the next suit, in which the Municipality would be dragged as a third party.

His Lordship said that in this suit the Improvement Trust was not a party, and he could not drag a party to another suit in which he was not a party. His Lordship refused the application.

The case is proceeding.

Solicitors:—Dastur and Co., for the plaintiff.

Crawford Brown and Co.; for the defendant.

OWNERSHIP OF A LIQUOR SHOP.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

KHARSHEDBAI, WIDOW, *v.* SHIRINBAI, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

This was a suit for the administration of the estate of one Muncherjee Hirjeebhoy Chama, who died in 1886 leaving two properties in Carpenter Street, and a liquor shop carried on in one of the properties, The plaintiff was the widowed daughter of the deceased, the first defendant the widowed daughter-in-law. The other defendants were the other daughters and grand-children of the deceased Muncherjee.

Among other things there was a dispute with regard to the ownership of the licence of the liquor shop, the plaintiff alleging that it belonged to the estate while Shirinbai claimed it absolutely as her own. The licence was originally in the deceased's name. After his death it was transferred to his wife's name and she carried on the business upto her death in 1908. At the time of Meherbai's death privileged licences were abolished by Government, and the auction system was introduced. The defendant Shirinbai then petitioned to the Collector not to sell this licence, and prayed that in the interest of herself, her children, and the family, the licence for the liquor shop, the income of which was their sole means of maintenance, should be renewed. It was the plaintiff's case that this petition was made on behalf of the family, and it was only on the strength of the prayer contained therein that the first defendant wanted the licence to be transferred in her name for the benefit of the family, that the Collector instead of putting the licence to sale by auction directed the transfer of it to the name of the first defendant until 31st March, 1908, the day on which the licence was to expire.

On 1st April, 1908, the licence was put up for sale by the Collector. According to the plaintiff it was bought by Shirinbai, the defendant, on behalf of the family, Rs. 1,300 being paid by Fakirjee, a son-in-law of the deceased, out of the estate. It was the defendant's case that the property was bought by herself for Rs. 1,300, and Fakirjee only paid the same on her behalf. In 1911 the Government of Bombay decided to reduce the number of liquor-shops, and the one in question was included among those to be closed. On the petition of defendant this shop was excluded from the list of those to be closed up. Plaintiff alleged that it was so excluded because the petitioner mentioned that the income thereof was spent "for the benefit of herself her children and of the daughters of the deceased Muncherjee." The defendant denied that it was for the benefit of the family that the licence was continued.

The plaintiff now applied that a Receiver should be appointed to take charge of the liquor shop or the profits thereof.

Mr. Desai appeared on behalf of the plaintiff in support of the notice.

Mr. Setalvad appeared for the first defendant to show cause against the notice of motion.

Mr. K. B. Dustoor appeared for the second and third defendants.

Mr. Mulla held Mr. Kanga's brief on behalf of the defendants four to nine.

Mr. Desai, on behalf of the plaintiff, urged that the petition made it quite clear that this licence was renewed for the benefit of Muncherjee's family. Admittedly upto 1914, when Shirinbai intervened, the profits of the shop were used for the family. The profits of the shop were Rs. 150, out of which he was willing that Rs. 100 be given to Shrinbai, and 50 should be given to his client who was very poor. The only question on the application was securing the profits of the shop pending the hearing and disposal of the suit.

Mr. Dustoor said that a trust-deed was made with the consent of all the parties by Meherbai, the widow of Muncherjee, in favour of the minor children of the defendant Shirinbai, when he represented.

Mr. Desai said that his client was not a party to the trust-deed, and his client was not bound by it.

Mr. Setalvad said that his Lordship would see how vexatious the present application was. The suit would come on in three months, and for Rs. 150 which the plaintiff wanted to safeguard she had already incurred costs greater than that amount. The defendant's interest in the immoveable property would be sufficient security for any sum the Court would might hold plaintiff entitled to after hearing the suit.

His Lordship, in discharging the notice, remarked that the appearance of the other defendants beside the first, was absolutely unnecessary. The costs as regards the first defendant were reserved. The other defendants were ordered to pay their own costs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WITCHCRAFT AND EVIL SPIRITS.

SUPPOSED WITCH VIOLENTLY BEATEN.

CHANDRA KRISHNA WANJARI AND FIVE OTHERS V. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

These were two joint appeals against the decisions of Mr. J. Scotson, Additional Sessions Judge of Khandesh. The accuse were charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with the offence of murder, but the Sessions Judge was of opinion that two circumstances in the case rendered any finding of murder impossible. The first was the disappearance of the body, and the second the report of the Chemical Analyser that the blood on the *sari* which the complainant Samti produced to the sub-Inspector at Randurbar was not human blood. He therefore, found that the accused intended to cause very severe simple hurt. The first, second and the sixth accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months, and the third and fifth accused were fined Rs. 100 each. The accused No. 4 was guilty of simple hurt, but in view of his youth, he was dealt with under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code and ordered to give a bond with one surety in the sum of Rs. 100, to be of good behaviour and to keep the peace for one year, and to appear and receive sentence when called upon.

The facts of the case were briefly these:—The complainant, Samti, is a Wanjari widow living at Kothade, a village in the Nandurbar Taluka. She had a widowed daughter Saro, aged about 25. About two years ago Saro, on being left a widow, returned to her mother's house, and stayed with her for some months. Then she was kept by one Dagdu as his mistress, and she went to live in his house. On the 22nd December Saro came to her mother's house, and told her that Dagdus' people accused her of being a witch and of being responsible for the severe illness which Dagdu was suffering at the time. She then went away. At night-fall Samti heard Saro crying out "Mother, Mother, I am beaten." She sent her son to see what was the matter. He came back and said that Saro had been taken to the house of the fifth accused and there beaten by the first four accused who said she was a witch. Samti went there and told them not to beat her daughter, but they told her to go away. She went back to her house. Then Saro came to the house of her mother bleeding from the nose and the mouth, her ribs were beaten black and blue, and the *Sari* was stained with blood. Next morning Samti made a complaint to the police. In the meantime Saro became seriously ill and died the next day. The police arrested the accused and they were tried by the Sessions Court.

The defence of the accused was that they did not beat Saro, that she died a natural death, and that Samti had concocted this story.

The Sessions Judge believed that the death was due to a rupture of the "spleen and not due to the beating. He said:—I consider that the accused acted towards the dead woman in a cruel manner, and even their superstitions could not excuse such treatment of a woman by four or five men. From my experience in this Court, I have reason to believe that the more uncivilised people of this district firmly believe in witches and possession by evil spirits and it is a belief which must be discouraged."

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, confirmed the convictions and sentences, and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Kemp, with Mr. B. V. Desai, appeared for the first five accused.

Mr. Rangnekar, with Mr. Desai, for the sixth accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 4TH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Judgment.

1122-12—Manch and N. Yeshwantprasad Haripraad Desai and Co a firm v Messrs Hormusji Ruttonji Oomrigar and Co a firm, Jehangir S M and H.

For Dismissal.

665-14—Dastur and Co, Soonabai Nowroji Gagrat v Perosha Nowroji Kharas, Mulji and Th.

For Consent Decree.

774-09—Payne and Co, Mahomed Sikander Khan v Mir Hasan Ali Valad Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Mirza M and M.

Suits for. Hearing and Final Disposal. Long Causes.

187-13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Pannalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the Co., of Bombay Crawford B & Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14.

775—13 Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14.

1056-13—Captain and V, Gomtibai Vallabhdas V Hirji a firm and ors, Shroff W and D, Part heard. 3-8-14.

961—13 Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co not to be called on till 30-1-14.

437—14 Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & M.

372—14 Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.

449-12 Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Ardeshir Dady & ors Patel & Ez. Dastur & Co.

507-14—Khunderao L & M Khumaji Guyaji & Co a firm v. Dayabhai Chotalal & ors C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakhinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14 Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram & anr Pestonji R K & Co Jehangir S M & H

579-14—Edgelow G. W. and Co., Harivallabhdas Bachardas and anr. v. Manoher Virji and anr., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Edgelow, G. W. and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal. Short Causes.

345-14—Matubhai J and M, The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd v Jamsetji E Saklatwalla, Kanga and Sayani.

402-14—Shroff D and Db, The Madras Provident Institution, Ltd (In Liquidation) and anr v Parbhulal Shreerama Sastri.

438-14—Little and Co. Josts Engineering Co, Ltd v Jehangir Furdoonji Karaka, Payne and Co.

499-14—Kharas and Pandya, Vallibhai Fattabhai a firm v Kaderbhai Lookhmanji Tyabji.

For Consent Decree.

756-14—Jeh S M and H. Bhaidas Thakurdas v Devidas Vandrawandas and anr, Manch and N.

Spits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

1007-13—Manecklal & Co Vishweshwar Ambaram v. Pusrhotam Gopalji Mulla & M.

1011-13—Mehta D and L, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Zulfikar Alli Khan and ors, Kanga and S, Vachha and Co.

1087-13—Nadershaw & D Goolbanco Merwanji Gazaar & anr v. Framji Eustomji Hakim.

1043-13—Mulji & Tha Halimbai widow v. Abubuckar Abdul Rehman & ors Payne & Co.

1000-13—Jeh S M & H Jeychand Premji v. Kasturchand Dewji & ors Mehta D & L.

6-13—Kanga & S Tricumji Jeewandas & Co a firm v. The Girengee Marine insurance Co. Ld. Crawford B & Co.

967-12—Mulji and Tha The Advocate General of Bombay v. Bai Nani widow and ors., Tyabji, W. and Co

583-13—Dikshit and Par Harriram Ishwardas v. C. A. Theal and anr., Manecklal and Co.

1001-13—Craigie B. and Co., Mayashanker Jeyshanker and anr v. Chaturbhuj alias Chunilal Girdhardas and anr., Vachha and Co., Bhunji and Co.

1088-13—D. J. Mantri, Parvatibai widow v. Shivram Dalaya and anr., Mulla and Mulla.

482-13—Captain and V. Luxmi Kant Sangildas a firm v. Gopal Atmaram a firm, Payne and Co.

803-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Ramgopal Baldeodas v. Dwarkadas Goormaniram and anr. Patell and E. Z.

528-13—Matubhai J. and M., Saleymahomed Dharamsey and Co., a firm and anr. v. Abdulla Rahimtoola and ors., S. M. B. and Co., Little and Co.

1091-13—Mulla and M., Kamrudin Mahomed Ismail Mukri v. Mahomed Esmail Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji and ors., Crawford B. and Co

883-13—Kanga and S., Motilal Bichardas v. Piraji Maloji.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office. For Investigation of Pauperism.

P. P. No. 18-14—In Person, Halimabai widow v Nurmahomed Chandatar.

It is stated that Babu Govinda Das the well-known Rais of Benares, is preparing to take the important caste case, which he won in the District Court of Benares and lost in the Allahabad High Court, before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. A case has been laid before Counsel in England for opinion, and, if the opinion be favourable, an appeal will be lodged.

PRINCESS MARGARET OF CONNAUGHT IN SWEDISH GARB.

The picture shows Princess Margaret of Connaught and her husband, the Crown Prince of Sweden, at the inauguration of the Centennial Agricultural Exhibition at Malmo. On that occasion Princess Margaret, dressed in Swedish national costume, received a procession of 1,000 peasants wearing the local costume of every part of the country.

SPORTING NEWS.

(Continued from page 5.)

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BYCULLA CLUB V. A BOMBAY GYMKHANA XI.

A match was played between these two teams on Sunday, August 2nd, on the Gymkhana ground. The wicket was very slow, and the out field had in many parts suffered from the recent heavy rain.

The Gymkhana side batted first, and started badly by losing Maclaren, Bunbury and Stoneham for trifling scores. Reid and Goodyear by steady batting pulled things round to a more promising position, and though Kilby, Curry and Lowndes all failed to score, some brisk hitting on the part of the rest closed the Gymkhana innings for 110. Simms bowled very effectively, while Kemp did good work in the early part of the innings.

The Byculla Club scored at a fairly even rate until the fall of the sixth wicket, when, with 44 runs to get, they appeared to have every chance of losing the match. A fine and rapid 59 by Simms, however, put the issue beyond all doubts. It included four hits to the boundary and five over it. Pechy supported him well during the performance. The Byculla innings finished for 151. That Club thus won a very interesting game by 41 runs, and proved itself formidable in every department of the game, the wicket keeping of McNaghten and the catching of Pechey being a notable feature of their display in the field. Full score are:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

C. T. Maclaren b Kemp	3
E. C. Reid c Hurlbak b Kemp	15
E. J. Bunbury b Simms	5
R. P. Stoneham, st McNaghten b Kemp	0
F. Goodyear c Pechy b Simms	27
F. W. Sprott c Hurlbatt b Simms	6
H. W. Kilby c and b Simms	0
L. Brachi c Pechy b Simms	18
C. N. Rennick st. McNaghten b Simms	15
R. C. Lowndes b Simms	0
J. E. P. Curry b Baker	0
H. L. Cass (not out)	11
Extras	10
	110

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
K. McI. Kemp	7	0	27	3
H. L. Simms	12.4	1	54	6
C. D. Baker	5	2	15	1
D. E. Huntbatt	1	4	4	0

Simms bowled 2 wides.

BYCULLA CLUB.

C. G. St. Leman, c Cass, b Brachi	16
H. McNaghten, b Brachi	0
C. D. Baker, b Brachi	19
D. Huntbatt, c Brachi	19
P. R. Cadett, run out	9
W. P. Pechey, run out	16
K. McI. Kemp, b Rennick	9
H. L. Simms, st. Reid, b Cass	59
E. Comber, b Cass	4
N. Medlay, c and b Cass	7
L. Whitley, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	151

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. P. Stoneham	7	0	49	1
L. Brachi	7	0	36	3
C. A. Rennick	4	1	11	1
F. W. Sprott	3	0	17	0
F. Goodyear	2	0	16	0
H. L. Cass	3	0	10	3

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" V. Y. M. C. A.

Rain prevented more than an hour's play in this match on Saturday on the Gymkhana ground. The Young Men made good use of their time by putting together 61 for the loss of one wicket, but a down pour at that stage put further play out of the question. Full scores, etc.:—

Y. M. C. A.

Mr. N. George, b Brachi	13
Mr. Stevenson, not out	29
Mr. Aston, not out	13
Extras	6
Total (for 1 wkt.)	61

Messrs. Gunjikar, Shaker, Netscher and five others did not bat.

Gym. B.—Messrs. Medley, Pechey, Cass, Henkatt, McNaghten, F. W. Sprott, Remick, Brachi, Goodyear, Fowler and Kilby.

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr. Brachi	10	2	42	1
Mr. Goodyear	6	0	8	0
Mr. Cass	4	1	5	0

JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETS V. SIXTEEN STARS.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a victory for the Joliy Young Cricketers by 102 runs.

The scores:—

Joy Young Cricketers:—R. K. Wighe 17; N. S. Shete 0; G. N. Wharadher, (Capt.) 32; N. D. Powar 33; M. R. Vyavaker 3; R. G. Rawoot 9; Y. K. Vyavakar 1; G. A. Chawdhari 1; K. H. Barve 5; S. S. Ta'pade 3; M. G. Talpade (not out) 0; Extras 20; Total 124.

Sixteen Stars:—Gwalekar 0; Gidh 2; Ouk 0; Vagal 1; Jayaka 3; Chachad 5; Rawoot 0; Chapwale 0; Walvie (Capt.) 0; Chi plunkar (not out) 0; Kale 0; Extras 11; Total 22.

THE ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. ZORASTRIAN C. C.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on 2nd August and resulted in a draw.

The scores:—

The Elphinstone Club:—D. K. Kapadia 4; A. H. Wadia 10; J. J. Dubash 0; J. H. Elchidana 11; D. R. Parikh 5; B. S. Bhapoo 0; R. D. Writer 1; S. M. Surveyor 15; S. N. Daroowalla 10; J. D. Antia 18; B. S. Karanjia (not out) 2; Extras 10; Total 86.

The Zoroastrian C C.:—N. P. Pavri 7; A. H. Wadia 2; P. N. Polishwala 7; Vajifdar 5; Nagpoorwala (not out) 31; Kapadia K. (not out) 7; D. M. Pavri, M. Lavi N. B. Chinoy, J. D. Driver and B. Mirza did not bat; Extras 1; Total 60.

CRICKET AT POONA.

LORD NORTHCOTE-CHALLENGE-SHIELD COMPETITION.

FIRST ROUND.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE v. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

On the Fergusson College grounds on Saturday and Sunday, this game in the first round of the above competition resulted in a big victory for the Fergusson College team by 182 runs: Full scores:—

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

Tilak H. G., b Deshpande	28
Bhanu (Capt.) V. C., c Mirchandeni, b Deshpande	9
Bhonsle B. M., c Venkatesh, b Saldanha.	16
Muzumdar B. S., b Saldanha	0
Barve P. H., b Deshpande	9
Bhate M. G., b Saldanha	9
Chitrao V. M., c Chasgulani, b Boyce...	26
Chiplunkar K. M., c Changulani, b Saldanha	10
Sonttakke D. A., c Vakil, b Saldanha ...	22
Bhide N. R., c Mistry, b Boyce	2
Nagarkar M. R., not out	0
Extras	11
Total	142

1st Innings.

Tilak, b Saldanha	22
Bhanu (Capt.), b Deshpande	10
Bhate, b Deshpande	28
Bhonsle, retired	33
Muzumdar, b Boyce	1
Barve, b Boyce	24
Chitrao, c Kutnikar, b Boyce	0
Chiplunkar, b Boyce	0
Sonttakke, b Boyce	10
Nagarkar, not out	5
Bhide, did not bat	0
Extras	15
Total	148

Mr. Tilak played well as well as bowled well.

COLLEGE OF ENGINNERING.

2nd Innings.

Bharucha, c Muzumdar, b Bhonsle	7
Vakil, b Tilak	5
Venkatesh, b Tilak	2
Deshpande, c Chitrao, b Tilak	0
Mirchandani, b Bhonsle	1
Kutnikar, b Bhate,	10
Dhadphale, run out	0
Saldanha, c Bhide, b Bhonsle	7
Mistry, c Barve, b Tilak	4
Changulani, not out	9
Boyce, b Bhonsle	3
Extras	5
Total	53

2nd Innings.

Changulani, b Talak	1
Mirchandani, b Chiplunkar	22
Dhadphale, b Tilak	0
Bharucha (Capt.), b Tilak	0
Vakil, c Bhide, b Chiplunkar	0
Deshpande, b Tilak	10
Kutnikar, b Tilak	10
Venkatesh, b Tilak	0
Saldanha, c Mazumdar, b Chiplunkar ...	1
Mistry, not out	4
Boyce, l.b.w., b Tilak	0
Extras	7
Total	55

POONA GYMKHANA.

GOLF COMPETITION.

The following are the results of the Competitions played in the month of July.

BOGEY COMPETITION.

Unlimited entries between 1st and 10th.

P. A. Kelly and C. C. Inglis	All square,	Tied 1st and 2nd
Capt. Whitworth Jones	1 down.	
General Aitken	2 down.	
Lt. J. Scott.	3 down.	
D. Davison and F. W. Bain.	4 down.	

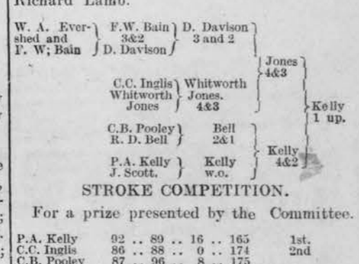
MEDAL COMPETITION.

Unlimited entries between 1st and 10th.

P. A. Kelly	84—10	74	1st.
Whitworth Jones	85— 8	77	2nd.
C. C. Inglis	78— 0	78	
F. W. Bain	84— 5	79	
J. Scott	83— 2	81	
D. Davison	87— 5	82.	

MATCH PLAY COMPETITION.

For a prize presented by the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb.



STROKE COMPETITION.

For a prize presented by the Committee.

P.A. Kelly	92 ..	89 ..	16 ..	165	1st.
C.C. Inglis	86 ..	88 ..	0 ..	174	2nd
C.B. Pooley	87 ..	96 ..	8 ..	175	

Rain has been falling daily since the 7th July, and the course is very sodden and muddy.

In the 36 holes Stroke Competition only 3 players completed the two rounds.

His Excellency the Governor's Cup will be competed for on 26th and 27th August, and Lady Willingdon's Cup for a 28 hole Competition for Ladies, played from Ladies' tees on the Men's course will take place on Monday and Tuesday, 24th and 25th August.

Lord Curzon figures in the "Punch" as a victorious shikari bestriding a prostrate elephant, which bears the legend "Council of India Bill." Last week he was portrayed as a peacock in all his splendour among the occupants of the "political jungle."

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

BRITISH FLEET.

TEST MOBILISATION AT SPITHEAD.

500 SHIPS ON WAR FOOTING

Nearly five hundred war vessels comprising the British Home Fleet assembled at Sipthead during the week-end in which mail left, for the "test mobilisation" and inspection by the King. The first contingent, including most of the bigger battleships and cruisers, steamed into the Solent on July 16, and provided a fine spectacle. The remainder arrived next day, and the King's inspection took place on July 20.

The mobilisation was a complete success and the "Manchester Guardian" writing about it a day before the mail left, said:—

The naval inspection at Spithead is interesting from two points of view as an assembly of ships and as a mobilisation of Reserves. By Saturday morning all the war ships in commission in home waters will have been drawn up line by line in the famous anchorage—the eight battle squadrons of the First, Second, and Third Fleets, the first battle cruiser squadron, twelve cruiser squadrons, the torpedo- boat destroyers of the first four flotillas, the Portsmouth and Devonport submarines, four naval airships, and twenty-four seaplanes, together with mine-lying gun-boats and repair ships. As an assembly of ships this will be considerably larger than any previously brought together either in our own waters or abroad. It may therefore be interesting to glance at the various squadrons and the types of ship they contain.

The naval force in home waters is divided into three fleets—the First Fleet in *full* commission—that is to say, instantly ready for war; the Second Fleet in *active* commission—that is to say, requiring only to take on board active-service ratings from the naval barracks and establishments ashore; and the Third Fleet in *reserve* commission—that is to say, with only skelton crews on board, which require to bring them to full complement the mobilisation of the different classes of reserve. The First Fleet consists of a fleet flagship and four squadrons, and the Second and Third Fleets of two squadrons each. These figures include only battleships. In each case there is an appropriate number of cruiser squadrons, flotillas, despatch vessels, and repair ships attached. Our large supply of armoured cruisers of from fifteen years old and downwards means that the Second and Third Fleets contain a very large number of cruisers.

THE FIRST FLEET.

Of the First Fleet squadrons, these are now exclusively composed of vessels of the Dreadnought type. The fleet flagship is i: the Iron Duke, which has only recently been commissioned, and carries 13.5in. and 6in. guns. The first battle squadron consists of one 13.5in. Dreadnought (the Marlborough) and seven of the older type of Dreadnought with 12in. guns. The second battle squadron, the most powerful homogeneous naval instrument in the world, consists of eight ships of the King George V or Orion class, mounting ten 13.5in. guns apiece. The fourth battle cruiser squadron consists at present only of four ships—three of the earliest Dreadnoughts and the Agamemnon, which is usually classed with this type. As new ships are commissioned the earlier. Dreadnoughts from the first squadron are to be drafted into this squadron, which will gradually reach eight ships. Ultimately it is designed for service in the Mediterranean. Its absence from home waters will be compensated by the commissioning of the Queen Elizabeth class and the strengthening of the battle cruiser force in home waters. The third battle squadron consists of eight King Edwards, all identical in armour, armament, tonnage and speed. They are the latest pre-Dreadnought type and are probably superior to the earlier Dreadnoughts in fighting value. Alongside these four squadrons are the first battle cruiser squadron, consisting of the Lion and three other ships, and the second and third cruiser squadrons of powerful armoured cruisers. There are also four torpedo-boat flotillas, of which the third contains the latest vessels. These are generally based at Harwich or the Nore. So much for the First Fleet.

THE SECOND FLEET.

The Second Fleet except when fleet exercises are in progress, is stationed in groups of ships at the four dockyard ports for the purposes of the inspection and the exercise which are to follow it has had to be assembled, and the men from the naval barracks and the torpedo and gunnery schools brought on board. It consists of two battle squadrons—the fifth, which consists of eight identical vessels of the Formidable class, and is therefore a squadron similar to, though slightly less powerful than, the King Edwards; and the sixth, which has the Lord Nelson, a sister ship of the Agamemnon, for flagship, and four other vessels, three of which are of the Duncan class, similar to the Formidables. Two of its ships are at present undergoing extensive refits, so it will not be at full strength. There are also two cruiser squadrons and the patrol flotillas—destroyers of not quite the latest type, which require ratings from the barracks to complete their complements. The total number of men required to bring the Second Fleet to full strength is about 5,000—all active-service ratings.

THE RESERVE SHIPS.

Lastly, there is the Third Fleet, which consists of battleships normally lying in harbour with only skelton caretaking crews on board and of the cruisrs of the training squadron. The seventh battle squadron, on which an admiral hoists his flag for the first time for two years, consists of eight of our oldest vessels, the Majestic type, at the other end of the scale from the Dreadnoughts—different in tonnage, armour, and armament, and markedly different in appearance and design. The eighth squadron consists of slightly more recent but also nearly obsolete ships—vessels which must in the course of the next two years pass off even the reserve list. To bring this Third Fleet up to war strength 15,000 officers and men are required. They will be drawn from two or three different sources—from the Royal Fleet reserve and the various classes of regular reserve which lie behind it (all retired seamen of the Fleet), from the Royal Naval Reserve (officers and men of the merchant service who have received some naval training), and from the Royal Volunteer Fleet Reserve—members of the Naval Volunteers. On the last occasion when this force was mobilised there was very great pressure for officers, and in some of the Majestics retired officers of the Royal Marines were said to be exercising executive posts. Considering the continued and insistent calls on naval officers—for submarine service, air service, and so on—that pressure is hardly likely to be lessened this time.

THE AIR-CRAFT.

Not the least interesting part of the force assembled for inspection at Spithead, is the detachment of the newly-created air service, which will consist of 20 seaplanes and eight aeroplanes, one large semi-rigid, airship, and three non-rigid airships. There will also be five seaplanes and five aeroplanes in reserve, so that should any mishap occur the flights out for inspection may be kept at their proper total.

The seaplanes and aeroplanes have been gradually assembling during the present week, the land machines going to Fort Grange, on the landward side of Portsmouth, where the fifth squadron of the Royal Flying Corps is shortly to be stationed, and the seaplanes to the naval air station at Calshot, on Southampton Water. As there is no satisfactory housing for airships in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth it is possible that the four which are to be present on Saturday will return to their respective bases on Saturday night and come back again to Spithead on Monday morning. One of these airships, No. 4, the Parseval, comes from the naval air station at Farnborough. The other large one, No. 3, of the Astra Torres type, is already stationed at the new airship hall on the Medway near Rochester, and will fly over from there. The two smaller ships, which were recently handed over by the army authorities to the Admiralty, come from Faranborough, where they are used for training purposes. It is not impossible that after the inspection is concluded on Monday the four airships may visit London and fulfil a promise made by Mr. Churchill when the Naval Estimates were introduced in the spring.

GROUPED SEAPLANES.

The Admiralty plan in the grouping of seaplanes is similar to that which has been adopted in the grouping of ships. At each air station there are at least three flights, each composed of four machines, the machines in each flight being similar in speed and design. At the inspection tomorrow there will be a flight from five of the six air stations now in commission, the Fort George station, with guards the entrance to Cromarty, being the only one not represented. The Isle of Grain station, which commands both the Thames and the Medway and is besides the depot from which machines are drafted to other air stations, is to be represented by its most powerful flight of machines, consisting of four seaplanes of the Short type, with folding wings and motors of 160 horse power. The Dundee station sends a similar flight of slightly older and less powerful machines of the same design. Felixstowe and Yarmouth respectively are represented by flights of Maurice and Henry farman machines, which are the types used for equipping these stations, while the Calshot station itself contributes a flight of Sopwith machines, two of them with floats like the Short, and two of the flying boat type. The land machines, which have flown from the naval air school as Eastchurch, are of various types. They are, of course, mainly used for training purposes.

The five flights at the inspection will fly round the fleet in order this afternoon and again tomorrow, and all will take part in the inspection on Monday. When the fleet disperses they will return to Calshot and take part in combined seaplane exercises before dispersing to their respective stations.

SCENE IN SOLENT.

The most powerful fleet ever known to have gathered together will by Saturday ride at anchor in the Solent for inspection by the King. The rows of ships will stretch along between the Isle of Wight and the mainland for a distance of nearly seven miles. Including the smaller craft there are to be twelve lines extending nearly from shore to shore, and with the exception of a few vessels in the dockyard, comprising the whole strength of the Home Fleet.

Many thousand of spectators assembled yesterday evening at Southsea and on the Esplanade at Ryde to watch the arrival of the vessels in the roadstead. The sun was shining brilliantly when the leading ships made their appearance from the westward, having come by the Needles passage from the outer channel, in which they had been in course of mobilisation for the preceding few days. The great warships glided to their allotted places with the precision of clockwork. Within a couple of hours nearly all had taken up their positions. They consisted of the Iron Duke (the Fleet flagship), the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Battle squadrons, the First Battle Cruiser Squadron, Second and Third Cruiser Squadrons, First Light Cruiser Squadron, attached cruisers of the First Fleet, the Fifth and Sixth Battle Squadrons, First Cruiser Squadron, and attached cruisers of the Second Fleet. These constituted the main portion of the immense fleet.

AT ANCHOR.

The Iron Duke headed the whole line up to Egypt Point, near Cowes, where a double line was formed, with the King George V. (super-Dreadnought) leading the Second Battle squadron. In this order they proceeded to their moorings. The spectacle of the huge lines of worships steaming in perfect formation was one of great impressivness. Orders had been issued that pleasure craft should not approach within a certain distance, but the temptation to get to close quarters could not be resisted, and after the battleships' anchors had been dropped small boats were dotted about all over the water, getting as near as they were allowed to the great fighting machines. The flagships promptly saluted the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth (Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux) and the old Victory in the harbour returned the salute.

When the whole fleet is mobilised the actual strength of it will be—battleships, 55; battle cruisers, 4; armoured cruisers, 20; smaller cruisers, 45; torpedo gunboats, 13; destroyers, 187; torpedo-boats, 83; submarines, 59; minelayers, 7; auxiliaries, 20; total, 493. In addition there will be 42 seaplanes, aeroplanes, and airships. The large ships which arrived last night are moored in five central lines, and the mine-layers, destroyers, and seaplanes are to be in seven shorter lines on the Portsmouth side and three on the Isle of Wight side of the main fleet. The head of the fleet is opposite South sea Castle, where the principal flagship the Iron Duke, is stationed, flying the flag of Admiral Sir G. A. Callaghan, commander-in-chief of the Home Fleet. At the head of the second line is the King George V., the flagship of Vice Admiral Sir George Warrender, commanding the Second Battle Squadron. In the next line are the Dreadnought cruisers comprising the First Battle Cruiser Squadron, with the Lion (flagship of Rear Admiral D. Beatty) at the head of it. The battleship Lord Nelson flies the flag of Vice Admiral Sir Cecil Birney.

17,000 RESERVISTS JOIN.

Every ship, large and small, has had its crew brought up to full strength. What is known as a "test mobilisation" is taking place this year instead of the customary naval manoeuvres, the object being to demonstrate the fighting efficiency of the Third Fleet, or reserve ships, when manned with the crews which they will carry under conditions of war. The battleships Glory and Canopus and the cruisers Bacchante, Challenger, Hogue, and Doris have been manned with the reservists, with a full strength of Royal Naval Reserve officers. About 17,000 men of the Fleet Reserve have joined for eleven days, and the Admiralty express themselves as highly satisfied with the patriotic response which has been made to their call.

It has been found that in the somewhat narrow waterway at Spithhead there is not room for a big mobilisation of craft of all sizes such as that which constitutes the Home Fleet, and a good many of the patrol flotillas have had to anchor off Bournemouth, and the King will also inspect them after the main fleet.

As the Second Division of the First Battle Fleet was preparing to leave Portland for Spithead the body of Gunner Stalker, of the battleship Monarch, was found in the sea. He had been dead two hours, and it is assumed that he fell overboard from a steamer conveying liberty men to Weymouth.

WOMEN POLICEMEN.

THE DUTIES THEY MIGHT CARRY OUT.

Mrs. Nott-Bower, who is a member of the Criminal Law Amendment Committee, addressed a meeting of Leeds women on the subject of women policemen.

She contended that women should be appointed to receive the statements and complaints of women and girls, especially in regard to sexual offences. It must be a horrible ordeal for young girls to give details of such occurrences to male policemen. It was simply adding to the outrage, and it was the outraged child that became the depraved women. In cases of concealment of birth and abortion women should also be sent to investigate, instead of young male officers, whom it was not fair to ask to act in such cases. The same applied to the inspection of women's lodging-houses. Women should also be employed in raids on immoral houses and in the supervision of police cells, especially during the night.

Women police officers were already in existence in some countries, and in Toronto they had full powers of arrest. In many cases it was found easier for a woman officer to arrest a man than it was for a male officer, and the speaker instanced a case where a little woman, not more than five feet high, was sent to arrest a man, and was successful. It was not a matter of stature, remarked the speaker, but the sense of the power of the law behind the officer. In America the employment of women as police officers was tending to cleanse the streets of immorality.

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Cortado de la Reina	„ 100	„ 7	8
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FASHIONS AND MODELS.

THE SECRET OF GOOD DRESSING.

There is something a little ironic in the title "Paris Fashions" just now, because present Paris fashions are the last things in the world that a writer of fashion should speak about. They are as far removed from French trimness as they well can be. They are all *en solde* and are hung up in rows, or thrown together in heaps for the indefatigable bargain hunter to come and turn over at her will, wrote the Fashion correspondent of "The Times" from Paris on July 11. Dresses which once were reigning beauties are now but tired shadows of themselves, and even the names by which they were known have a sinister sound when they are murmured at the end of the season.

"Tres Moutarde," that piquant model of three months ago, is now savourless. "Tango" has scarcely a leg to stand on, and its flounces are sadly torn. "Le Vrai Chic" is less desirable than the "Faux Chic," and what was once a proud reserve about it is now merely jaded manner. Yet there is so much in a name that these faded, worn-out beauties are eagerly sought after by the world which cannot afford to have them in their prime. They make one think of those unlucky individuals who, with a title, an uncomfortable reputation, and a notoriously empty purse adorn the visiting lists of hostesses no one knows. Both the dress and the title have seen better days and neither feels quite at home in its new surroundings. But worse still is the case of the lady who must wear the dress and entertain the title. She was not brought up to either and with both she is a little ill at ease. They are strangers to her and to her world. The dress wears that air of superiority and detachment which is so irritating, and even in the wardrobe it looks detached and aloof from all the other dresses.

A TEST OF SUCCESS IN DRESSING.

I believe it is a very good test of success in dressing to review one's clothes as they all hang together. Strip them of their nice white, or chintz, bags, looks at them as they hang shoulder to shoulder, and judge whether the effect be harmonious. If the dresses appear to sulk or to look annoyed, irritated, and even angry at the mere presence of each other, then there is something wrong. This happens when there is any attempt at mixing the classes. All dresses, no matter how simple or how grand, should be of the same class; then the woman who wears them presents a perfectly even, harmonious appearance to the world. A morning tailor-made should speak the same jargon as a "dress" tailor-made; a simple dinner frock should be on intimate terms with the finest Court gown ever made when they have to live in the same wardrobe. But a simple morning tailor-made will feel dreadfully out of place if it is suddenly asked to gossip with an afternoon frock which does not move in the same circles; and a simple dinner gown which has never seen a Court dress except in the weekly illustrated papers may be excused if it feels a little shy. Harmony is the great thing to aim at in dressing as it is in life, and if a woman cannot afford to dress at the big dressmakers' regularly, she does much better to leave them alone altogether, and on no account should she indulge in tattered "bargains" at the end of the season.

One realizes the snares of such things at this time of the year in Paris, when the whole city is given over to selling off last season's models. A woman who pays £5 for her tailor-made to a small tailor suddenly appears in a fanciful edition of the same kind of costume and hopelessly destroys her neat, trim, every-day silhouette. Her husband looks a little uncomfortable when he is asked to walk out with her in it; but she assures him that it is quite all right, for it was bought at the celebrated house of "So and So" and "I only paid the same price for it as I paid for that plain tailor-made I wore last summer." What can the unfortunate man say? The silklook at the neck of the coat bearing the name of the great house does away with all his objections. No wrong can come out of such a house! And yet it is obvious to all eyes that his wife looks her worst; and the *vendeuse* who watched her happy exit after buying her wonderful bargain probably said to herself. "There is another failure disposed of and I shall reap the commission!" All is fair in love and business, so she must not be judged too harshly; moreover, it is time women learned that the secret of good dressing lies in wearing just the right dress to fit the occasion, and if one's "occasions" happen in the suburbs it is scarcely reasonable to wear frocks which are meant for Deauville; or if one lives in Paris it is useless to dress for the grouse moors. In like manner it is a mistake for women to dress half in the Rue de la Paix and half at the Samaritaine unless they happen to be born with a genius for selection; and few women are so gifted.

DRESS AND FURNITURE.

There is another point in the ethics of dress which should be well studied—one's dress in relation to one's own house. A very well-dressed woman in a house where the furniture shows no sign of taste either in arrangement or style sets the teeth on edge, whereas the woman whose dress looks like upholstery and whose house suggests a company's hotel has achieved a certain harmony, although one may not like it. Even the artistic woman, whose house looks like a studio in the Latin Quarter and whose dress is something between a pinafore and a dressing gown, can claim a sense of harmony: but the woman who puts on a beaded, *decollete* dress for a meal which is neither tea, dinner, nor supper, in a house where one maid does all the work and the master of the house sits at the same table in baggy trousers and an old smoking coat, has entirely lost her sense of proportion. She exists, however, although Mayfair may not know it. On the other hand, a woman, no matter if she has to turn a modern villa in a row into a place where gods may dwell, sometimes forgets in her care of the house that she herself is the point from which the house should radiate; and when she neglects to study her clothes and to wear the right kind of dress for the time of day, she utterly destroys the harmony of her trim little house.

THE VALUE OF SIMPLICITY.

Great ladies, great men, great artists, great philosophers of either sex, and great dressmakers always set the example or preach the doctrine of simplicity; it is being proved every day in the big and the little things of life, in the high, the middle, and the lower social ranks, that simplicity is the solution to most of our difficulties, whether in great matters or in the mere question of clothes and furniture. There is a great lady in France who has reduced all the ornaments in her house to those which are required for use; consequently, there is no confusion anywhere, and there is a great sense of space and rest in her rooms. There is no vase without a flower, and no more flowers than the room demands. The writing table is fitted with pens that write, blotting paper that blots, and penwipers that wipe. The cushions are there to make sitting a luxury, not for effect, and every chair has been chosen to suit the needs of the body, not for ornament. If women furnished and dressed with use and comfort as companion watchwords to line and colour, we should look out upon a more harmonious world.

THE HARMONY OF THE SEXES.

A week or two ago over 5,000 feminists met together in the Tuileries gardens and walked to the Quai Conti to place a wreath on the pedestal of Condorcet's statue as a tribute to his having been one of the pioneers of women's rights. He believed in the eventual equality of the sexes, or it would be better to say in the eventual harmony of the sexes, a harmony which will give to each sex full scope for development, with no injured vanity on the one side and no resentment for past tyranny on the other. Such a picture suggests the millennium, and the realization may be far away; but the French feminists are very feminine, in that they leap to their desire in mind and feeling long before it is practically realizable. In following the line Condorcet indicates they are to work to—

Détruire les sophismes de la vanité des deux sexes, et ceux qui inspirent aux hommes, tantôt l'amour de la supériorité, tantôt l'envie plaire ou de gouverner, et aux femmes le ressentiment d'une injustice éternels on la fausse crainte de perdre an empire doux en aspirant à la simple égalité.

To put it briefly, we are to do unto others that which we would they should do unto us; but the "way unto all parlours lies up a winding stair," and winding stairs are, apparently what humanity delights in.

A "mot" of Mme. Yvette Guilbert's may be quoted as full of common sense and tender humour on the subject of feminism run riot:—"Think a little calm, your emotions, take a holiday, and remember that if men are sometimes our masters they are always our sons." M. Tristan Bernard, when speaking on feminism this spring, pleaded eloquently for the saving grace of work for both sexes, and declared that:—

A hundred and even 50 years hence no man will be allowed to exist unless he works, no matter how rich he may be. We are on the right path to a solution of many of our social difficulties, and gradually we shall accept the dictum that every adult, no matter of which sex, must work to justify his or her existence.

THE IMPARTIAL CRITIC.

It is by encouraging such impartial criticisms as those of Condorcet, Mme. Yvette Guilbert, and M. Tristan Bernard that feminism in France does its part on the lighter side of the question. We know the steady worth of the women philanthropists who are fighting against the evils of drink and disease, the splendid intelligence of women who have fought their way to the front of professions which have been hitherto for men alone, and the heroic endurance of others who give their lives in working not only for but with the women of the slums. But we are inclined to be a little antagonistic to the women who merely talk or write about feminism, and claim the privileges of equality with men from reasons that seem selfish and vain. We are irritated at their monotonous singing of the praises of women and their continual complaints of men's baseness; and it is just in these particulars that the impartial critic with a sense of humour can point out the weaknes of arguments on both sides. He pleads for tolerance and the "gift to see ourselves as others see us," and he laughs in friendly fashion at those feminists who are not satisfied with claiming equality with the other sex, but must be acknowledged as superior.

Partisanship is all very well, but it sometimes does more harm to the cause it espouses than good, whereas a little gentle raillery will call forth a laugh and disarm a prejudice.

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

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Some charming hats for the present season.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF FRENCH FEMINISM.

A TRANSITION STAGE.

French feminism has remained, so far, a charmingly feminine thing, although in its more serious moods, and of those there are many, it is masculine in the best sense of the word—clear-headed, prompt in action, and extraordinarily unemotional, writes the Paris correspondent of "The Times." In its lighter moods it is as graceful a gesture as it was in the days of the historic "salons"; and many of its adherents are, personally, as charming and as delightfully inconsistent as were those women of other days whose memoirs have come down to us with an indescribably delicate flavour of fine feeling and dainty courage.

It is a question whether the French feminists of to-day will leave behind them so subtle an atmosphere as those old-fashioned ladies, although many of them can claim qualities quite as fine; but to-day and yesterday are very different and women stand more in the foreground than they did, with a stronger light of criticism on them and less help from their back-grounds. The position has its advantages and its disadvantages, and the transition stage at which we are is not one which appeals to the artistic mind. Courage accompanied by many mistakes are the inevitable results of such a position, and it is only by innate feminine tact, wisdom, and wit that the situation can be carried successfully. The French feminists are showing their recog-

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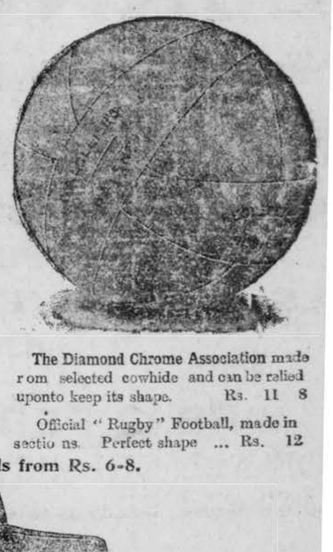

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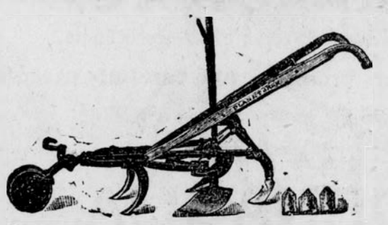

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